

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 21.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .22.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.80c.; Per Ton, \$78.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 3½d.; Per Ton, \$79.00.

VOL. L No. 94

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2957

WALLACH ASKS IMPORTANT CHANGE

**Insists on Condition
that May Reopen
Whole Row.**

There are two of the conditions in the proposition made to him by the Board of Health that Wallach fails to be satisfied with. One of the conditions he proposes to insert in the agreement is a simple one and a fair one. The other is the joker that seems likely to rip open the whole matter again and bring about another half year of jangling.

The first condition proposed by the healer is that he be allowed to go to Molokai with the committee that is to select the cases to be tried. If possible he wishes the Committee of Ten to go to Molokai also.

The second condition is that he himself be allowed to come and go from the Kalih hospital, where his experiments are to be carried out, as he pleases.

Wallach returned from Maui yesterday morning, but was not in evidence on the streets all day. Contrary to his usual custom he remained quiet and only showed up again after dark, coming to the meeting of the Committee of Ten, called in response to the notification from the Board of Health that permission would be given Wallach to try his remedies on certain conditions, which conditions have already been published. This meeting, which was fully attended, remained in session for some time, finally breaking up in a row following a debate regarding the first condition made by the healer. Strange to say the second condition proposed by him, the condition which will to a very large extent nullify the whole proposal of the Board of Health, was agreed to by the committee.

It was tacitly agreed among the Hawaiian leaders last night, before the feeling began running too high, that another committee meeting should be held this morning, at which some agreement would be arrived at in readiness for the conference to be held at three o'clock this afternoon between the committee and President Pinkham.

WALLACH WANTS TO GET HIS MEDICINE.
Wallach was seen after the meeting last night and explained why he had insisted and would continue to insist on the two alterations in the conditions.

"I think that it would be only right for me to go to Molokai with the committee that is to select the twelve patients that I am to treat. It is very well known that lepers have many other diseases besides leprosy and I want to assure myself that I will not be obliged to treat any patient suffering from consumption, heart disease or kidney troubles. I want patients in good health other than for the leprosy. The board already gives me the right to reject any of the patients offered me and I only want to have the privilege of rejecting them at the Settlement instead of after they have been brought to Honolulu.

"Then I will insist on my right to come and go from the Kalih hospital as often and when I wish. I do not propose to be locked up as if I were in jail. What have I done that I should be in jail? I must be able to get out and get my medicines whenever I want to. I also want to be able to see my friends and have them come and see me. Why, even in jail a man is allowed to see his friends. Unless the board will allow that condition I could not accept their other conditions.

"I think that this is all fair. Here I have only put in five or six words, all honest words, while the board has put in thousands of their own words and only showed the conditions to two or three of the Committee of Ten before they were sent to Molokai, without giving me any chance to see them or agree to them. Otherwise I am per-

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WALLACH DEAL CONTINGENT ON AN UNCERTAINTY

Is to Await Completion of New Receiving Station as Now Planned and Not Enough Money to Build It.

Bids were received yesterday at the office of the Board of Health for building the new receiving station at Kalihi. The lowest bid was that of Lucas Brothers, \$8600. The bids will have to be passed on by the Board of Health before the contract can be awarded. Also there is not that much money in the Board of Health appropriations for that purpose and unless it can be saved out of some other appropriations and applied to this, it is not known how the station as now planned can be built. Unless the money can be saved some way, the plans will have to be changed and a smaller structure erected.

As it is contingent upon the erection of this building that the Wallach experiments are to be made, it would seem that there is still plenty of room for the proverbial slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. By the terms of the agreement entered into between the committee of seven at the Settlement and the Board of Health the experiments are to await the completion of the new receiving station. Now there is a question of where the money is to come from to build it. If the money does not come, it will not be built and the present Wallach agreement by its terms must await the building.

President Pinkham seems to be confident that the Board will be able to save the necessary money out of its appropriations in some way. It is conceivable that the agreement with Wallach might be changed in case the new receiving station can not be built in accordance with present plans, which were those in view when the agreement was made.

EXTEND O.R. & L. TOWARD WAIALUA

**Pineapple Ranches Will Take It
Across Kaukonahua
Gulch.**

The Wahiawa branch of the Oahu railway is to be extended beyond the north branch of the Kaukonahua Gulch in the direction of Waialua, during the coming season. This announcement is made in connection with the organization of a new pineapple company which has filed its articles of incorporation, and is already engaged in the actual work of plowing its land and preparing to plant, and it is using steam plows at that.

The articles of association of the corporation were filed with Acting Treasurer Hapai yesterday. The name of the corporation is the Halemanu Pineapple Company, Ltd. The capital of the company is \$5000 divided into 250 shares of the par value of \$20, with the right to increase it to \$100,000. The incorporators are Bethsheba M. Allen, James E. Jaeger, J. A. McCandless, W. A. Kinney, Zenas C. Copeland, J. A. Templeton, A. M. McKeever, Jose Fernandez, and W. L. Hopper.

The articles provide that the company may engage in agricultural industry, cultivating pineapples and canning them, growing sisal and marketing it in any form it may find profitable, and engaging in any other agricultural pursuit it sees fit, and doing anything necessary or useful in this behalf.

The company has secured a tract of the Holt land between Wahiawa and Waialua on the great central plateau of that region and within the pineapple belt. It already has begun operations, plowing its land with steam plows, which, it is said, is one of the first introductions of the steam plow into the pineapple industry in these islands.

The necessity for the extension of the railroad this season arises from the fact that the consolidated Pineapple company has a considerable tract of land under cultivation on the north side of the north branch of the Kaukonahua Gulch, the gulch that bounds the homesteads of Wahiawa, and which is dammed at its junction with the south branch by the Wahiawa dam to form the great Wahiawa reservoir. The pineapples on this tract will be ready for market during the coming season and in order to market them the railroad will be extended across the Gulch. This will make available for pineapples a large tract of land believed to be suitable for that purpose.

MOTT-SMITH TO LAUPAHOEHOE.

Acting Governor Mott-Smith will leave on Tuesday for Laupahoehoe where a lease of about 3000 acres of cane land comprising about two-thirds of the Laupahoehoe plantation, expires next spring. The lease was made in 1890. The flumes, ditches and the entire irrigating system revert to the government. The Acting Governor will remain long enough to look over the entire property. There are some settlement propositions to be considered in connection with the land.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. ALEX. GARVIE

Passes Away After an Operation at Miss Johnson's Sanatorium.

Alexander Garvie, a partner in Bishop & Co., died yesterday afternoon at Miss Johnson's sanatorium, about 4:30 o'clock, after an operation for kidney trouble. He was a member of the present jury panel of the U. S. District Court and was a member of the jury which tried George Kekauoha, being excused for the term by Judge Dole at the close of the trial on account of illness from which he was then suffering.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Masonic Temple. It will be under the auspices of Pacific Lodge No. 822, of which Mr. Garvie was a member. The interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery. Alexander Garvie was born in Leith, Scotland, 38 years ago. He came to these islands in 1891 and was bookkeeper at Makaweli, and at Kilauea plantations on the island of Kauai. He entered the service of Bishop & Co. in 1897, and became a partner in 1904.

His parents are both dead. One



MIQUE FISHER.

Mique Fisher, the manager of the Spalding team which arrives this morning on the Alameda, is without doubt the best known manager in the West. He had charge of the Tacoma Tigers in their years of triumph in the Coast League and then was manager of the Fresno team in the California State League. His consistent good humor and readiness to take joshing has made him many friends.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR PEDAGOGUES

Plans for the Ten Kamehameha Boys Who Are Teaching on Hawaii.

There was a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Education. There were present besides Superintendent Babbitt, Commissioners Dowsett, Hutchins and Carden.

The principal purpose for which the meeting was called was to act on a request for an arrangement whereby the ten Kamehameha graduates who are teaching school on the island of Hawaii may be permitted to attend the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Kamehameha schools, December 19, at which time the first principal of the school, Rev. W. B. Olesen, is to be present.

The following letter of Inspector King who is in charge of schools on Hawaii presenting a plan whereby the ten graduates could attend the celebration without interfering materially with the school work, was presented, and the plan was unanimously approved by the board:

Kealahou, Nov. 17, 1907.

Mr. W. H. Babbitt, Supt. Pub. Inst.
Dear Sir: The Kamehameha boys (ten in number) who are teaching in Kona want to know whether or not they can be excused to go to Honolulu to attend the celebration at Kamehameha Schools to be held on December 19th. I informed them that they could not leave on the Mauna Loa that arrives in Honolulu on the 10th as that would be unsatisfactory from our standpoint as no one can be obtained to act as substitute. I suggested this plan which is agreeable to them: have a special steamer call at Napoosoo and Kailua Tuesday night to get them and take them down so as to be on hand Thursday morning; they to visit schools in Honolulu on Friday, and to teach on the Friday after Thanksgiving and one Saturday. Thus they make up the two days that they lose and have one day to spend in the city schools. If this plan is acceptable to you, or if you have another one to suggest, kindly let me know by return Mauna Loa.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. KING,
Normal Inspector.

Other business transacted was the granting of life certificate to Miss Nellie McLain who has been a successful teacher in the schools for ten years. Her work as a teacher was spoken of very highly both by the principal of the school where she teaches, Miss Felker, and by Inspector Baldwin.

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brother and two sisters survive him, both living away from here. He leaves a wife and one child.

Mr. Garvie had a great many friends among all classes, and his death will be severely felt by a large number whom he had attached to himself by his kindly disposition.

ROYAL SUITOR LANGUISHING IN A PRISON CELL

**Tahitian Prince Who Would Marry Hawaii's
Queen Goes to Jail—Bank Officers
Indicted for Larceny.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Prince Salmon, of Tahiti, accused of swindling his creditors, has been put in jail.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The grand jury has indicted President Maxwell, Cashier Campbell and Director Gow of the Brooklyn bank, for larceny.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Engagements for the importation of gold to relieve the financial situation amount to seventy-three millions of dollars.

TOKIO, November 19.—The army maneuvers have come to an end. The dispatch boat Yedo has been launched.

MUSKOGEE, November 19.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress opened today. SACRAMENTO, November 19.—Railroad Commissioner Wilson has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 19.—The Russian Government is awaiting proposals from the Brussels sugar congress before defining its attitude in regard to the international convention.

VLADIVOSTOK, November 19.—Secretary of War Taft left here today for St. Petersburg in the Imperial train, under special escort.

CHICAGO, November 20.—The banks here are now ready to resume business on a cash basis and redeem the clearing-house certificates that have been issued.

issue of fifty millions of Panama Canal bonds, authorized at the special meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday last as a relief measure in the financial situation, will be oversubscribed.

SACRAMENTO, November 19.—The Legislature convened today.

The Governor attributes the financial stringency conditions to extravagance and to speculation in the East. Bills in accordance with the call of the Governor for a special session of the Legislature were introduced today, following the Governor's reading of the call.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, November 20.—The bill brought into the Legislature making of Alabama a prohibition state has been passed.

LONDON, November 20.—A statement has been issued showing the profits of a single trip of the new Cunard liners Lusitania and the Mauretania to be sixty thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, has been declared a bankrupt. Her liabilities are eleven thousand dollars and her assets only four thousand dollars.

FLORENCE, Italy, November 20.—Commander Tommaso Salvini, the celebrated dramatic artist, the president of the Actors' Dramatic Society of Florence, is ill.

SANTIAGO, Chile, November 20.—The British steamship Hazel Branch, commanded by Captain Gambrell, is a total wreck, having gone ashore in a storm in the Straits of Magellan. The Hazel Branch is of 1690 tons, and was bound from Liverpool to Guayaquil.

ALBANY, New York, November 20.—The Court of Appeals has decided against the claims of W. R. Hearst for a recount of the votes cast in the New York mayoralty campaign, in which Hearst was a defeated candidate.

LONDON, November 20.—The commercial convention between America and Great Britain was signed yesterday by the representatives of the two countries.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica, November 20.—A number of houses here were damaged as the result of an earthquake.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Mrs. Bradley is now on trial for shooting Senator Brown, from which shots he died some months after. In her own behalf today Mrs. Bradley took the stand and testified that she did not know she had fired the shot which had resulted in Brown's death.

SACRAMENTO, November 20.—The Senate today approved four amendments proposed for San Francisco's charter. Another session will be held and other amendments will probably be ratified.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 20.—The North German Lloyd S. S. Kronprinz sailed today, carrying seven millions of dollars in gold for New York.

TOKIO, November 20.—Present indications here are that the Japanese government will soon take steps to put a limit on emigration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 21.—The League of Republican clubs of Ohio have endorsed Senator Foraker as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

CALCUTTA, November 21.—The East Indian railway has been obliged to suspend operation owing to a strike among the engineers. Six thousand passengers have been stranded en route owing to the cessation of the service.

MUSKOGEE, November 20.—At today's session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress Governor Walter Francis Frear of Hawaii Territory, who represents the islands at this gathering, introduced resolutions urging the necessity, from both commercial and military standpoints, of the early deepening of the Pearl Harbor channel.

Included in these resolutions is an invitation to the navy for the vessels of the Atlantic fleet, to be sent to the Pacific next month, to visit Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The engagement of Miss Theodora Shonts, daughter of T. P. Shonts, formerly chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to Duke Chaulnes, has been announced.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—It has been decided that the graduating exercises at West Point shall take place hereafter in February.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—Robbers have attacked the treasury at Bokhara, the capital of Turkestan, and robbed it of sixty thousand roubles.

HARBIN, Manchuria, November 21.—Secretary Taft spent an hour here yesterday en route to Europe.

MARIETTA, Ohio, November 21.—Edgar Grubb and his wife and child were cremated today by the burning of their home.

HAMBURG, Germany, November 21.—J. W. C. Moeller, manufacturer of shellac candles, suspended today. The liabilities are nearly two millions.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—The Superior Court today handed down a decision affirming the action of the lower court favorable to Mrs. Hartje. The Hartje divorce case has been most sensational, and attracted wide interest on account of the wealth and prominence of the principals. Hartje charged his wife with most infamous relations with a negro coachman.

MELBOURNE, November 22.—A new 24-hour automobile record of seven hundred and seventy-seven miles has been established here.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., November 22.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress will hold its next annual meeting in San Francisco.

MAY SELL WOOD AND USE MONEY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Attorney General C. R. Hemenway yesterday rendered an opinion of twelve typewritten pages to Acting Governor Mott-Smith, as Secretary of Hawaii, in response to his oral request, "as to whether the Board of Agriculture and Forestry has power to sell wood to be cut upon forest reserves, and other products of such forest reserves, and whether the realizations from such sales can properly be expended for the replanting of portions of such forest reserves."

For a proper understanding of the question involved, it seemed necessary to review the various statutes relating to forestry which had from time to time been in force in Hawaii.

This the Attorney General has done exhaustively, including the Organic Act in the laws considered.

Both questions are answered in the affirmative, the conclusion of the opinion being as follows:

"The conclusion drawn is that the reservation of forest lands may properly be done by the Governor; that when so done the lands come under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, passing out of the hands of the Commissioner of Public Lands; that said Board is empowered to dispose of such products of the forests as are necessarily taken therefrom to carry out the purposes of this act and to enable a proper performance of the general duty to protect, extend, increase and utilize the forest with a view to rendering the same self-supporting in whole or in part; and that the proceeds of a sale of such products may be deposited in the Treasury as a special fund and used by the Board for the purposes set out in Sec. 385, R. L."

AUTOMOBILES NOT LICENSED VEHICLES

In response to the letter sent him by Sheriff Lauka, which quoted a section of the Treasurer's regulations for licensed vehicles as authority for police interference towards automobiles being driven on the left side of a road, Royal D. Mead has replied that the quoted section has no bearing on the case. It is claimed by Mead that automobiles are not licensed vehicles and that the only law regulating them is that of the Territory, which law does not make it obligatory for vehicles to keep to the right unless the road is obstructed. Sheriff Lauka is inclined now to believe that Mr. Mead is correct. This leaves the police powerless to enforce the law of the road except in cases of licensed vehicles, although it is the hope of the Sheriff that the drivers of private vehicles will observe the rule anyway as a good example for the Orientals.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists

EARLY BEGINNING ON LEPROSARIUM

Mr. Pease of the Treasury Department, who is here to construct the buildings for the Leprosy Investigating Station at the Settlement, expects shortly to begin asking for proposals for furnishing material for the buildings. He will ask first for proposals for cement, vitrified sewer pipe, and later for lumber, hardware, and in course, all the materials needed for the building. His intention is to call for tenders for those things that will be needed first, following these with calls for tenders for materials to be needed next in order, and so on throughout the completion of the building. In this way transportation facilities will not be swamped nor the landing at the Settlement congested. By keeping the material moving in the order in which it will be needed the facilities obtainable for transporting it from the landing to where it will be used, will be able to prevent any congestion at the landing.

The work of clearing the ground for the buildings of the station will begin very shortly. And also the work of laying the foundations and putting in the drain pipe. All of this is work that the lepers can do, and as far as they are able and willing to do it they will be employed, and for this preliminary and early work it is expected that they will do it all.

For the necessary concrete work, stone is on the ground, and can be found at the Settlement, and there is a crusher there belonging to the Catholic mission, which can be hired.

All drainage will be carried through the bluff that rises from the ocean at the reservation, and will be discharged into one of the pools at the foot of the bluff where the action of the tides and the waves is abundant to fully dispose of it.

It is probable that teams for hauling will either be bought or hired so that the work is expected to proceed as rapidly as possible.

THE ALAMEDA AND THE CHRISTMAS TRADE

The S. S. Alameda may truthfully be called the "Old Reliable." In many instances in her long career of 190 voyages to these sunny isles she has played an important part in transportation. Not the least is the arranged schedule of sailings for December, arriving in Honolulu on the 13th, giving the merchants time to receive and display their Christmas goods. Our merchants may complain of bad service by other lines, but the Oceanic S. S. Company has ever been mindful of the shipping requirements of this community. The excellent fast service of the S. S. Alameda is a guarantee that there will be no delay in delivering supplies this year, and it is an opportunity that the merchants should avail themselves of if they expect to cater to the Christmas trade.

TRANSCRIPT REFUSED TO JAPANESE CONSUL

Consul General Miki Saito made a request of Acting Governor Mott-Smith to be furnished with a transcript of the evidence at the trial of Jailer Erika Lovell at Lihue, Kauai, for manslaughter on account of the death of a Japanese prisoner the day after being kicked in the stomach by the defendant.

The Acting Governor informed Mr. Saito that he could not comply with the request, as upon the acquittal of the defendant the Government had nothing more to do with the case. The records of the case, however, were accessible to him, the Consul General was told.

MORNING STAR SOLD.

The news has reached here from San Francisco of the sale of the Morning Star, the little steamer which was used in missionary work in the South Seas, and which was laid up here for some time. While in this port several attempts were made to purchase her, but the owners, the Hawaiian Board, wanted too high a price. She was then sent up to San Francisco, making a bout of the first attempt at the voyage and getting up there on the second trial.

The Morning Star lay on the flat in San Francisco for nearly a year before a purchaser was found, but was lately bought by Seattle parties. It is doubtful, in these days when small steamers are a drag on the market and freights are low, if the owners of the missionary schooner got as good a price by the sale in San Francisco as they might have here a year ago. The expense of the trip to San Francisco would have taken the cream off the profit at any rate, and added to that was the expense of taking care of her for a full year.

Rev. Dr. Scudder Installed Pastor of Central Union

The Installation Council of the Congregational churches of Oahu, was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the prayer meeting room of Central Union church, to consider, according to Congregational usage, the steps taken to bring about the relation of pastor and people between Central Union church and Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, to examine him as to his doctrinal beliefs, religious experience, and qualifications for the ministry, and to install him as pastor, should it approve. The Council did approve, and the installation took place at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

The Council consisted of the following churches: Kawaiahaeo, Kaumakapili, Kalihi and Moanalua, Fort Street Chinese, Central Union, Portuguese, Makiki Japanese, Waiwala First Church, Waiwala, Waikane, Waimanalo and Kaneohe. Most of the churches were represented by both minister and lay delegate. Those constituting the Council were: Rev. Dr. Sereno E. Bishop, Rev. Horace W. Chamberlain, Rev. Dr. Oramel H. Gulick, Rev. John L. Hopwood, Rev. Solomon P. Kaai, Rev. Levi D. Kelipio, Rev. William N. Lono, Rev. Solomon K. Oili, Rev. H. H. Parker, Rev. William K. Poi, Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Rev. Enoch S. Timoteo, Rev. Edward B. Turner, Rev. William D. Westervelt, Dr. W. D. Alexander, President P. L. Horne, E. K. Liliakalani, Goo Kim, C. H. Dickey. In addition invitations by courtesy had been sent by letter to the Union churches of Central Union, Kona, Kohala, Hilo, Paia, Wailuku, Lihue, Waimea, and Haili, and to the Revs. E. G. Beckwith, W. H. Bliss, D. W. Crane, J. P. Erdman, A. E. Erdman, A. L. Hall, A. C. McKeever, William E. Potwine, E. T. Simpson, John

T. Gulick, F. S. Scudder, Rev. W. F. Femy, and Curtis E. Shields. Besides these there were present: W. W. Hall, James A. Rath, Theodore Richards, P. W. Rider, Rev. Hiram Bingham, W. L. Howard, W. R. Castle, G. P. Castle, J. S. Emerson, Miss Rice, Dr. J. M. Whitney, Dr. A. B. Clarke, D. L. Withington, Rev. E. F. Sheeley, and others.

The Council opened with prayer by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, moderator of the Council. The rollcall showed a quorum of the churches present. W. W. Hall as clerk of Central Union church read the minutes of the church showing the steps taken in calling Dr. Scudder to the pastorate. These steps were the appointment of a committee consisting of F. C. Atherton, W. F. Frear and W. R. Castle to seek a suitable pastor, their unanimous recommendation of a call to Dr. Scudder, the approval of this recommendation by the church by a practically unanimous vote, the call to Dr. Scudder and his acceptance.

Dr. Scudder was then called on to present to the Council his religious faith and experience, which he did in an address that was listened to with the greatest interest, and which was undoubtedly one of the most vivid and striking presentations of doctrinal belief and religious experience, that has been made in this community—and perhaps elsewhere—since the widespread alteration in point of view made by the scientific discovery and Biblical criticism of the last few decades.

On the motion of Rev. H. H. Parker this presentation was declared satisfactory to the Council, the program prepared by the committee, consisting of Rev. W. D. Westervelt, W. D. Alexander and President P. L. Horne was approved. The installation services themselves took place at 7:30 o'clock.

SOUND ADVICE TO HAWAII BY WILLARD OF LOS ANGELES

The twenty years fight between the citizens of Los Angeles and the Southern Pacific railroad and the final victory of the people over the corporation in the matter of a free harbor was related in an intensely interesting way before the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their regular bi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Charles D. Willard, of Los Angeles, being the speaker.

The theme of Mr. Willard's address was to point out the advantages that may accrue to Honolulu through the completion and opening up of the harbor at San Pedro, through which two transcontinental lines will seek an outlet to the Orient. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he was speaking in no official capacity, but at the request of H. P. Wood, a man to whom it was extremely difficult to say no.

Honolulu today is in about the same position commercially speaking that Los Angeles was twenty years ago, when the harbor fight began, stated the speaker, not twenty years behind the times, but in the same relative position as an isolated community. Los Angeles then and Honolulu now were in the position of a good store on a back street, a place which had things to offer but which had to advertise to attract those who would buy. Then, the flow of travel was past Los Angeles, just as it is past Honolulu. But the Los Angeles people, through their Chamber of Commerce, had advertised, freely to the extent of a million dollars, and the result has been remarkable. The struggle was a long one but the people there realized that advertising was a long range proposition, the results of which could not be seen at once.

The advantage of Southern California, the same as Hawaii, was climate, but the community had to overcome the same idea that will have to be overcome in Hawaii, that it was a rich man's country, a place where large ranches and farms could prosper but which did not have advantages to attract the small farmers and the smaller enterprises, the real backbone of prosperity to any country. This idea is gone so far as Southern California is concerned.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce worked industriously in bringing in and interesting settlers, and laid down as a cardinal principle the rule that the farmers and manufacturers should raise and make for themselves everything that was needed in the country that could be made there, and the good money that had been going out of the country for these things was kept and added to the prosperity of the community. And all the time the work of advertising the city of Los Angeles was kept up, until it has now become known as one of the best advertised cities on the continent and to which people, tourists and settlers are pouring in all the time.

Mr. Willard then told many interesting details of the struggle between Collis P. Huntington and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The former wanted to secure Federal appropriations for the development of a harbor at Santa Monica, while the latter, backed by the State's representatives in Congress and all the important commercial bodies of California, contended that San Pedro should be developed as being a free port. With the various threats made by Huntington, the bribes offered by him, the intriguing in Washington and the other

details of the long drawn out fight, the speaker dealt.

The fight was now over. The people had won and within eighteen months ship and rail would be brought together at San Pedro. The result of this on Hawaii will be an increase in the number of vessels touching at these ports and an immense increase in the tourist possibilities. The tourist trade now brings to Los Angeles from five to ten million dollars a year and from forty to fifty thousand people come yearly. From Southern California Hawaii had much more to expect in the way of tourists than from San Francisco, while tourists would prove to be the forerunners of settlers for the country.

Mr. Willard concluded his address by expressing the hope that the completion of the San Pedro harbor would bring the relations of Los Angeles and Honolulu, commercially and socially, nearer and nearer.

NEW TRUSTEES ELECTED.

The only other business at the meeting was the election of three trustees, to bring the number up to fifteen in accordance with the change in the constitution. For the offices F. J. Lowrey, W. M. Giffard, L. Tenney Peck, P. Muhlenberg and J. R. Galt were nominated. On a ballot Messrs. Lowrey and Peck were elected, with Messrs. Galt and Giffard tied for the third place. Mr. Galt withdrew in Mr. Giffard's favor when this result was announced.

GHOST WAS MOST FLIMSILY ATTIRED

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—A raid on a spiritualist meeting on Bathurst street last night furnished some lively scenes, ending in a free fight and the capture of a ghost who turned out to be Rev. Elizabeth Howland, an American lady about 35 years of age. At first the ghost was attired only in a flimsy gauze and the police permitted the lady to retire and don other garments. She was accompanied by her husband, Rev. Clarence Howland. Both prisoners describe themselves as ministers of the gospel of Spiritualism. The police were attacked by some of the Spiritualist followers, but succeeded in conveying the prisoners to No. 3 Station, where they were charged with fraud, being released at midnight on \$400 bail.

Estacio Tavares Jorge by his attorney in fact Henrique de Pina, by his attorneys A. G. Correa and Frank Andrade, has filed a motion, to be presented before Judge De Bolt next Tuesday, for a commission to take the testimony of a number of persons named, in the Cape Verde Islands, in the matter of the estate of Frank Antonio, deceased.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LAWYER VIVAS IS OUT ON BAIL

"Honolulu Office, November 19, 1907. To Welch, Wailuku Jail. Habeas corpus issued. Release Vivas, bail \$100. From Henry, High Sheriff."

The foregoing is a wireless dispatch forming part of the return of William Henry, High Sheriff, to a writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice A. S. Hartwell on the application of J. Alfred Magoon on behalf of J. M. Vivis. It is stated in the return that the High Sheriff has no knowledge or information respecting the process under which Vivis is held, or respecting the facts of his commitment other than set forth in the complaint and the purported copy of the mittimus. Pursuant to the order of the Chief Justice granting the writ and fixing the bail at \$100 he had sent the wireless dispatch above quoted.

He had also written to Jailor Welch by the Kinau's mail on Tuesday night, instructing him if Vivis was still in his custody to bring his body to Honolulu upon the first steamer possible, in order that his body might be produced at the earliest possible moment before the Supreme Court. The writ is returnable immediately, no date being fixed.

Mr. Magoon filed exhibits with his application showing that Mr. Vivis had applied to Circuit Judge Kepolka for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied and Mr. Magoon said he believed it was denied because Judge Kepolka was critically ill and unable to attend to his judicial duties.

Mr. Vivis, in his petition, states that he was committed to jail under a mittimus naming him as "J. M. Vevis," issued by W. A. McKay, District Magistrate of Wailuku, under a sentence passed on him by the said magistrate to serve five days in jail at hard labor for the offense of contempt of court. He complains that the process committing him to jail is vague and uncertain and falls to show that any offense was committed; that said imprisonment and restraint is illegal and unlawful and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America and to the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, in that said sentence and imprisonment is cruel and unusual; that said applicant was not tried by a jury as he is entitled to, and that no indictment was ever found or presented against him, the said applicant, charging him with any offense; that he was sentenced under the name of J. M. Vevis, and that the magistrate refused bail, desired for an appeal; and that therefore the said J. M. Vivis is now unlawfully imprisoned and restrained of his liberty."

AIEA MYSTERY WAS EASILY CLEARED UP

The headless corpse which, according to one of the Japanese papers here, had been found on Friday last among the lanterns in a gulch near Aiea, turned out to be the skeleton of a Chinese who disappeared two years ago from Sing Chong & Co's rice mill at Waiau. The story of the Japanese paper, republished in the Advertiser yesterday, was correct in so far as a dead body having been found, but the other details of the matter turn out to have been purely imaginary. The corpse was not headless, neither was it found by Japanese, nor is there any further mystery in the affair at all. Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez, of Ewa, has sent the following facts to the Advertiser.

Last Friday morning a telephone message was received by the Deputy Sheriff from the Honolulu plantation stating that a body had been found in Waiwala gulch by a number of Portuguese laborers. Deputy Sheriff Fernandez went over to investigate, finding that it was the body of a Chinaman, dead evidently for a couple of years, only the skeleton remaining. Fernandez gathered up the bones and took them to the Ewa Court House.

Some two years ago the disappearance of a Chinaman named Char Mi, had been reported to Fernandez by Manager Akana, of the Waiwala rice mill, the lost man being about sixty years old and very eccentric in his manner, traveling about without notifying his friends of his whereabouts. Akana's attention was called to the found body and a son of Char Mi's was telephoned for from Kaalaea, Koolau. The son identified his father's body by a watch chain found on it.

The Deputy Sheriff has concluded that there is no question of foul play in the death of the Chinaman, finding that the old man had simply given out on one of his tramps and died. The Deputy, at the request of the son, will see that the bones are sent to China for burial.

AUBREY MEYER NUPTIALS.

Miss Bertha Meyer, sister of Mrs. William Mutch, was married last night to A. C. Aubrey, of Honolulu, the ceremony taking place at 9 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Mutch on Kalihi road. The Rev. H. H. Parker officiated at the wedding, which was a quiet affair, only the intimate friends of the family being present.

HOLT ESTATE DISTRIBUTION

Judge De Bolt, under date of November 19, signed a decree of distribution in the matter of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, which begins by relating the fact that the matter of the administration of the estate had been commenced by the petition of William A. Aldrich, executor, filed July 10, 1902. Thus the estate has been rattling around in probate with considerable litigation off and on, for more than 45 years.

Divers persons under various titles, Judge De Bolt mentions, have acted under court commissions as conservators of the estate, the latest being Carlos A. Long, appointed on Dec. 7, 1904, administrator-de-bona-non-with-the-will-annexed. Mr. Long is the one directed to make the present distribution. His final accounts have been approved and his bond has been canceled, he having filed a final receipt with Henry Smith, clerk of Judiciary, who by the way preceded him in handling the trust. Holt left by his will certain property absolutely to a daughter, and divided the remainder between his three sons—Owen Jones Holt, John Dominis Holt and James Robinson Holt—for the terms of their lives, afterward to their heirs and assigns. Owen Jones Holt died in 1891 and his heirs have received their share of the estate, so that all of the property remaining under control of the administrator belonged to the two surviving sons. Some transfers of rights were made by these at different times, and the present distribution is made to John F. Colburn, as trustee under a deed of trust from one of the grantees. Judge De Bolt gives a history of the estate in probate, and then decrees the disposition of the property now in question as follows:

John F. Colburn is awarded lands, goods, chattels and effects as follows: Land at Kalaehewa (Fort near School street), Honolulu; a piece of land on School street containing 3767 square feet, being a portion of Fort street school premises; land in Kekio tract, Waikiki-kai, Honolulu, 5000 square feet; ten lots in Kapaehulu tract, Waikiki, 50,000 square feet; mortgage and promissory note of Lena S. Holt, \$1700; mortgage of D. L. Peterson, \$500; mortgage of E. B. Mikalemi, \$500; mortgage of L. N. Bennet, \$200; seven bonds Hilo Railroad Co., \$3500; promissory note of J. R. Holt, \$1500; all cash, deeds, leases, contracts, choses in action and other evidences of debt or value and muniments of title held by the administrator and pertaining to the estate.

All of the foregoing is from the corpus of the estate. Assets other than corpus are awarded to John F. Colburn as follows: An undivided two-thirds share in twelve pieces of land, denoted from registry, in Waiwala district, also apans 5 r. p. 2343 L. C. A. 10013, 36 acres of land in deed from Kamehameha to J. Robinson & Co., 1857, in Waiwala district.

The "have and hold" clause of the decree gives unto Colburn, his heirs, etc., the reversion and reversions, rents, issues and profits of and in the foregoing described property, as to one moiety in the goods, chattels and effects; one moiety of the Kalaehewa, School street, Kekio tract and Kapaehulu tract lands; and as to an undivided one-third of the Waiwala and Waiwala lands, for and during the natural life of John Dominis Holt. As to the remaining moiety of properties as above, and one-third of the same lands, the reversion, etc., are for and during the natural life of James Robinson Holt. All these things are in trust nevertheless, under a deed of trust from James Lawrence Holt to John F. Colburn, July 1, 1902, the trusts therein being incorporated in the decree.

The petition of Colburn, Nov. 14, 1907, that the property and assets above mentioned may be distributed to him as trustee, under last mentioned deed, in fee simple as to the lands and of absolute ownership as to the goods, chattels and effects, is denied and the petition dismissed.

A further petition led by Colburn, Nov. 14, 1907, to have the undivided two-thirds share of Waiwala and Waiwala lands distributed to him in fee simple, under the deed already referred to, upon the payment by him, as trustee to the representative of the estate, of the sum of \$712.25, is denied and the petition dismissed. The court in this connection finds and decrees that the purpose and intent of the decedent in making his will, and the legal effect of the will, "is to limit the rights and interest of said John Dominis Holt and James Robinson Holt in and to their respective one-quarter portion and share of the estate of said decedent, to a life interest in them respectively, with remainder in fee and absolute ownership in their respective heirs at law."

John Wright has filed a replication to the answer of John Hoskins to his complaint against the administrator of Elizabeth Wright and others. In the usual phraseology he says he will make his allegations good.

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You like to pay one-fifth the price and keep it. Send the balance to us in eight easy monthly payments. We pay all express charges. We ask no security. All transactions confidential. We give our signed guarantee of value with each article. The nearest quality of goods the finest; prices lower than others ask for spot cash. The Famous Loftis System received highest award—the Gold Medal—St. Louis Exposition.

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PINEAPPLE LAND TAX DECISION

By the following decision the Supreme Court settles an important question as to the scope of the law exempting pineapple land from taxation. It shows the distinction that exists between the respective interests of the lessor and the lessee of such land. In this case the lessor, who resisted taxation, had not shown that his interest was actually in use for the production of pineapples. Therefore it was taxable. This is the decision:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, October term, 1907. James L. Holt, Assessor and Collector of Taxes, first division, vs. Edgar Wood. Reserved Question from First Circuit Court. Argued October 11, 1907. Decided November 16, 1907. Hartwell, C.J., Wilder and Ballou, J.J.

Taxation—exemption.—A lessor's interest in land in actual use by the lessee for the production of pineapples is not exempt from taxation under R. L., Sec. 1223.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY WILDER, J.

This is a reserved question from the First Circuit Court to determine whether under Sec. 1223 of the Revised Laws defendant's interest as lessor in a piece of land is exempt from taxation when the land is in actual use by the lessee for the production of pineapples.

This section as originally passed was Act 35 of the Session Laws of 1903, being entitled "An Act to encourage diversified industries," and reading as follows:

"For the next five years all property, real and personal, actually in use for the production of pineapples shall be exempt from taxation of any kind."

The proposition that exemptions from taxation are strictly construed, in other words, that taxation is the rule and exemption the exception, is well settled. Bishop vs. Gulick, 7 Haw. 627, 630; O. R. & L. Co. vs. Shaw, 12 Haw. 76. As the United States Supreme Court puts it, "a doubt is fatal to the claim" of exemption. Theological Seminary vs. Illinois, 188 U. S. 662, 672. The question here is not what the Legislature could do but what it did do.

That is, it is a question of construction. This statute should be construed in connection with the system of tax laws in existence at the time of its passage. In Halstead vs. Pratt, 14 Haw. 38, 39, it is said that "The general rule is that a statute should be construed with reference to the system of laws of which it is a part unless a contrary intention clearly appears. If this were not so, statutes would often have to be given absurd constructions, for they often do not contain express provisions as to the extent of their operation in this respect."

The general system of taxation then in existence is set out in Chapter 98 of the Revised Laws. A specific amount is payable by certain male inhabitants known as poll, school and road taxes. Carriages, bicycles and dogs are taxed a certain amount which is payable by the owners thereof. Sec. 1212 R. L. reads that "Except as otherwise provided all real property and all personal property within the Territory shall be subject to an annual tax of one per cent upon the full cash value of the same." The meanings of real property and of personal property for purposes of taxation are set out. Under Sec. 1216 R. L. it is provided that "All real and personal property and the interest of any person in any real or personal property shall be assessed separately as to each item thereof for its full cash value," and in Sec. 1217 R. L. that "The interest of every person in any property shall be separately assessed" and every person shall be liable to taxation in respect of the full value of his interest in such property." Certain exemptions as to property and persons are allowed. Individuals, corporations and companies are required to make returns of property owned by them or in their possession and assessments are made to or against them for their interests in property, and in the case of persons, known or non-resident they are assessed as such. There are provisions for appeals from assessments and for the collection of taxes. The system as a whole in theory and in practice, so far as real property is concerned, is to tax persons for their interests in such property. It is very common to speak of assessing and taxing property, but under our system such an expression is not exact. For instance, in Holt vs. Savage, 17 Haw. 84, and in Long vs. Holt, 17 Haw. 198, this court held that the assessment should be made to some one "whose duty it was to pay the taxes."

To hold that this 1903 statute exempted a lessor from taxation on his interest in land used by the lessee for the production of pineapples would be an implied repeal of the then existing laws as to assessing and taxing the separate interests of persons in such property, which under Sec. 21 R. L. only follows "when the new law contains provisions contrary to, or irreconcilable with, those of the former law."

There is no doubt but that one of the purposes of the exemption was to stimulate, encourage and promote the production of pineapples. The actual user of property for that purpose is directly benefited by having no taxes to pay on his interest therein. That the production of pineapples is not directly encouraged by exempting a lessor from paying taxes on his interest in land so used, who, from all that appears, gets as much rent as if the property was used for some other purpose, is substantially the line of reasoning in State vs. Macgurn, 187 Mo. 239, holding that a lessor's interest in land leased to the public for school purposes is not exempt although the constitution exempted lots used exclusively for schools. See also County of Hennepin vs. Bell, 43 Minn. 344, and Traveler's Insurance Co. vs. Kent, 50 N. E. (Ind.) 562, to the same effect. But it is suggested that the production of pineapples would be encouraged indirectly by exempting the lessor of land used for that purpose because the lessee in any event either by a covenant in the lease or by having to pay a higher rental would have to pay the taxes assessed to the lessor, and probably that is so, although it does not so appear in this case.

THE TERRITORY WILL BE SHORT

Acting Governor Mott-Smith is working on a problem something like adding four and four and making nine or eleven as the sum. It is a task that will last after Governor Frear returns from Washington—in fact, until June 30, 1909, unless the Legislature of that summer cuts the Gordian knot a little sooner.

Appropriations are in excess of available funds under both the old loan account and the current revenues. The deficiency in the matter of unexpended loan balances from the 1906 period is \$16,194, and probable current revenue will likely fall \$150,000 short of meeting the appropriations against that source.

Therefore it comes about that the executive has to do some figuring. A little will have to be taken out of the collar, a strip off the tail, a snip from the pocket flaps, of the coat to make it somewhat of a presentable garment, the web of cloth being so limited in length and width.

Act 94 of 1907 provides \$25,000 for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now happily in course of being established. This money was appropriated out of any unexpended balance of the loan fund of 1905.

Act 135 of 1907 appropriates items as follows, from the fund just mentioned, for the purposes stated:

Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa water works, \$12,000.

Pail road, Kalaupapa, \$10,000.

Home for non-leprous male children of leprous parents, \$15,000.

Educational buildings, Oahu, \$56,177.96.

Completion of Kalihi-waena school, Oahu, \$35,000.

Courthouse, Kailua, Hawaii, \$10,000.

Courthouse, Wailuku, Maui, \$25,000.

Waimea water works, \$15,000.

All of which makes a total of \$134,177.96, being an excess over the amount available of sixteen thousand and odd dollars, as already stated.

"With regard to the amount of appropriations under the new loan bill, we have the money for that," Mr. Mott-Smith said yesterday. "It is \$25,000."

"Current account expenditures are entirely estimated," the Acting Governor went on to say.

"Quite a hole was made in anticipated current revenue by the transfer of half the license fees to the counties. It makes a difference of over \$200,000 to the Territory."

"The probable deficiency from appropriations, up to June 30, 1909, will be about \$150,000. This is including the snug cash balance carried over from last period. If we depended solely on the revenue of the current period we would be quite largely in a hole."

"What we are endeavoring to do is so to arrange expenditures that we shall not in any one month go behind."

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS

Do Not Endanger Life When a Honolulu Citizen Shows You the Cure.

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them? Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure yourself now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in. Read this Honolulu testimony:

W. F. Williams of Honolulu is a lighthouse keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experience for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

But, after all, the question is whether this defendant has brought himself within the terms of the exemption claimed, that is, whether his interest is "actually in use" for the production of pineapples. That the defendant as lessor has an interest in the land which is distinct from the interest of the lessee is unquestioned. Is there any interest in the land except the lessee's which is actually used for the production of pineapples? The lessor is not concerned in the use of the land or in the production of pineapples, and it is immaterial to him what use is made of the land. The use of the land by the lessee for certain purposes does not make the lessor's interest used for the same purposes. We think that the lessor's interest is not exempted by the statute. In State vs. Board of Assessors, 46 La. An. 859, 51 So. 384, it was held that the lessor's interest in property which was leased and used by the lessee for manufacturing purposes was not exempt under the constitutional provision of Louisiana that "The capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of machinery shall be exempt from taxation."

The answer to the reserved question is that the defendant is liable for taxes on his interest in the land.

C. B. Hemenway, Attorney General, for plaintiff.

L. J. Warren, (Smith & Lewis on the brief with him), for defendant.

LAUKEA AND MEAD WRITE

"Any driver of any carriage, dray or vehicle must observe the 'Rules of the Road' by keeping to the right of the middle of the traveled part of any bridge road or other highway, and the driver violating this rule is subject to arrest by any police officer, and upon conviction will be liable to the penalty provided in Section 1413 R. L. 1905."

This is the rule governing drivers of vehicles which Sheriff Laukea is enforcing on automobile drivers, police officers having been stationed along the Waikiki road on Sunday to warn the drivers who have been violating the rules by running their machines on the makai side of the roadway. Several drivers were stopped and warned, the numbers of their machines taken and further warnings sent them by letter from the Sheriff's office.

One of the chauffeurs so warned was Royal D. Mead, who took exception to the Sheriff's interpretation of the law. The following self-explanatory correspondence between Mr. Mead and the Sheriff resulted. The warning letter was:

LAUKEA TO MEAD.

"Royal D. Mead, Esq., Honolulu. "Sir: On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 17, your automobile was being driven on the wrong side of the Waikiki road, to wit: the left side, contrary to the 'rule of the road.' This will serve as the only warning, and future similar violations will be followed by a strict enforcement of the law."

"All vehicles must be driven on the right-hand side of each road throughout the city."

"Very respectfully yours, "C. P. LAUKEA, "Sheriff, County of Oahu."

MEAD TO LAUKEA.

"Honolulu, Nov. 19, 1907. "Mr. C. P. Laukea, Sheriff County of Honolulu, Oahu."

"Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of November 18, stating that on Sunday afternoon my automobile was being driven on the wrong side of the Waikiki road, to wit: on the left-hand side, contrary to the rule of the road; also that all vehicles must be driven on the right-hand side of each road throughout the city."

"My understanding of the rule of the road is: 'Whenever any persons shall meet each other on any bridge, road or other highway traveling in carriages, wagons, carts or other vehicles, each person so meeting shall seasonably turn his horse or other vehicle to the right of the middle of the traveled part of such road or bridge when practicable, so that the respective carriages or other vehicles aforesaid may pass each other without interference.' Section 1315 Revised Laws."

"In all respects on the occasion in question I followed the law of the road as defined in the foregoing section, and I do not consider that your construction of said law that all vehicles must be driven on the right-hand side of each road at all times, is correct, but that it is only in passing that vehicles must take the right-hand side."

"Furthermore, on the afternoon in question your officer established himself at a point on the Waikiki road, where all vehicles travel on the makai side for the reason that the mauka side of the road is rough and uneven and there is plenty of room on the makai side for vehicles to pass each other. Had he established himself at a point a little further towards Waikiki, where the road is good on both sides, he probably would not have had the opportunity of stopping so many people."

"At the time that he motioned to me to go to the right-hand side of the road, there were no vehicles of any nature within 200 yards of me either way. The last vehicle in front of me was a horse-drawn carriage, who had also taken the same side of the road I had, and for the same reason, that the mauka side is rough, uneven and dangerous to axles and tires."

"I have taken some pride in the fact that in all respects in driving my automobile I have endeavored to observe the rights of others on the public highway, and I must say that I do not take you letter in good part."

"Yours truly, "R. D. MEAD."

"November 19, 1907. "Mr. Royal D. Mead, Honolulu."

"Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of November 19th in re 'rule of the road,' I beg to state that the treasurer's regulations for the observance of the 'rule of the road' is covered by the following section: 'Any driver of any carriage, dray or vehicle must observe the rules of the road by keeping to the right of the middle of the traveled part of any bridge, road or other highway, and the driver violating this rule is subject to arrest by any police officer, and upon conviction will be liable to the penalty provided in Section 1413 R. L. of 1905.'"

"With reference to your statement that the officer who requested you to keep to the right of the road, had established himself at a point on the Waikiki road where all vehicles travel on the makai side, etc., I beg to state that this officer was stationed by Mr. Taylor, Chief of Detectives, at that point, being the junction of Waikiki road and the John Ena road. Complaint is frequent that owing to automobiles keeping on the makai side of the road and passing John Ena road in that way, that accidents have been narrowly averted. That junction is a dangerous point, and I am sure you will agree with me that it is necessary for the safety of all concerned that the 'rule of the road' should be strictly observed there, at least."

"I wish to state in this connection that it is the purpose of this department to have the intelligent element of the community set an example to the more ignorant classes of drivers, to wit, Asiatics, so that they too will give more attention to the 'rule of the road.' You will agree that the Asiatics imitate, and when they see intelligent drivers making common use

SUPERVISORS IN AMICABLE MOOD

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Peaceful and calm was the session of the Board of Supervisors last night. None of the things happened that had been prophesied for Chairman Hustace or for Road Supervisor Johnson and the only splash of the evening was Dwight's declaration that he was a Supervisor and did not intend to be ridden by County Engineer Gere. There was a good deal of note-passing between the different members and it was evident that there was a good deal doing that did not appear on the surface. Supervisor Cox was absent, otherwise the full board was about the table.

The choice of a successor to George Kekaula, the road supervisor of the Koolaula district, was the only matter that any of the members found to disagree over. Kekaula has been figuring in the Federal Court in the role of star in an Edmunds Act case, being under sentence on the reef and therefore unable to look after the district roads. There were a number of others who were willing, however, and their applications for the job were read. These were Samuel Loa, D. P. McGregor, W. C. Lane and S. W. Logan. All expressed perfect confidence in themselves but none of them suited Dwight, who nominated Kehi-ona.

Archer objected to considering any names but those of the applicants, suggesting that the matter be deferred until the next meeting, by which time Dwight's nominee could present an application. Hustace agreed with him, but Dwight insisted on his choice.

"There are thousands of dollars worth of county property lying there with no one to look after it. We must have a man at once," said Dwight.

"But Mr. Gere tells me that there is nothing there that can be hurt," interposed Hustace. "And I do not think that it is necessary to have a road overseer in that district now, anyway."

"Now I don't propose to have Gere ride over me," shouted Dwight. "I'm a Supervisor, and by God I'll have my rights as a Supervisor."

This settled the debate, everyone seeming afraid to let things get stirred up in the least. The lightning should begin to play and no one know who would get struck. Hustace hurriedly called for the vote on Archer's motion to defer the matter and declared it carried.

BIMONTHLY PAYDAYS.

A resolution presented by Harvey and seconded by Kealoha was carried, providing that all the office force in the various county offices should be paid every two weeks, instead of by the month.

CHAUFFEUR AGE LIMIT.

Harvey brought up the question of lowering the age limit on chauffeurs, proposing that it be placed at sixteen instead of seventeen years. There were several boys who could then qualify for a license who were now barred.

"I have seen some of these boys drive machines and I consider that they are a whole lot more competent than some of the women I have seen going around the streets," was the ungallant argument advanced by Harvey.

Hustace stated that to change the ordinance would mean bringing up the matter as a regular amendment, and the County Attorney was instructed to prepare an amendment to that effect.

GAS COMPANY REPRIMANDED.

Fern called attention to the fact that the Gas Company employees in laying the gas mains neglected to put the streets back in good repair. He suggested that the company be reprimanded and told not to do it again. The matter was referred to the Roads Committee.

ROUTINE ACCOUNTS.

Without any discussion or opposition the following accounts were approved:

For October—
Electric light department.....\$ 634 66
Police and fire alarm.....53 34
Police department.....907 69
Ewa road district.....474 17
Garbage department.....153 64
Police and fire alarm.....96 25
Road department.....4253 44

For November—

Road department, Alewa.....162 75
Road department.....4586 49
Garbage department.....556 00
Coroner's fees.....36 00
Police department.....26 40
Kalaupoko road district.....1712 50
Police department, equipment.....428 00

GENERAL HANDSHAKING.

"Is there any further business?" asked the chairman, looking around the table.

Everybody drew long breaths and looked at everybody else. No one stirred except Fern and Harvey, who were busy passing notes.

"The meeting is then adjourned until Tuesday, November 26, at half past seven," declared the chair.

Then the members shook hands all around. Some of them went through the crowd that had gathered to see it there would be any row and shook hands there. The best of good fellowship existed and not a blade was bared.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN.

The purity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has long been an established fact. Give it to the little ones. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and will cure their coughs, colds and croup. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

of any side of a street or highway as suits their purpose, they are prone to follow suit.

"I think you will see the justice on the part of the police in having drivers give more attention to the 'rule of the road.' If so, there will be less complaint from persons driving vehicles other than automobiles."

"Very truly yours, "C. P. LAUKEA, "Sheriff, County of Oahu."

A TEN MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME

"Pacific Scientific Institution" is the title of a local organization that has just filed an application for a charter in the office of the Treasurer of Hawaii.

F. C. Atherton, W. A. Bryan, J. B. Castle, C. H. Cooke, H. E. Cooper, T. C. Davies, W. F. Frear, A. F. Griffiths, P. L. Horne, F. J. Lowrey, W. Pfothner, M. P. Robinson, W. O. Smith, L. A. Thurston and R. H. Trent are the petitioners.

"To encourage, in the broadest sense and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery in the Pacific ocean, and to make application of knowledge thereof to the improvement of mankind," is stated to be the object of the corporation.

The proposed duration of the corporation is fifty years.

It is proposed to organize the corporation immediately upon the grant of its charter.

The amount of property which the corporation is authorized to hold under the charter is limited to the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

No power is granted to issue capital stock or to declare dividends.

The direction and control of the entire business and affairs of the institution, and the management and disposition of its property and interests, shall be vested in a board of trustees to consist of fifteen members, which board shall initially consist of the petitioners named above. The board may be increased to twenty-one, or reduced to seven, members by a two-thirds vote.

As soon as possible after the charter shall have been duly signed and sealed, a meeting of the trustees shall be called by F. C. Atherton, W. A. Bryan, J. B. Castle, C. H. Cooke and H. E. Cooper, or any three of them, and the trustees shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, elect officers and appoint committees.

After fifteen years of the corporate life of the institution, the trustees may effect its dissolution provided that in the judgment of three-fourths of their number the main object for which it is created has been attained. Dissolution may be effected at any time on a unanimous vote.

In the event of such dissolution a majority of the trustees may reorganize, incorporate and permanently endow, singly or collectively, anyone or more of the various institutions, organizations or branches of research which they may have created, and transfer to them all or any part of the trust funds in their possession available for the purpose.

TO RECOGNIZE BENEFACTIONS.

In recognition of endowments, all funds, securities, property real and personal of whatever nature, given in trust to the institution for the forwarding of its objects, by deed of trust or otherwise, the trustees are empowered to recognize the following classes of contributors, namely:

1. Founders. 2. Benefactors. 3. Endowers. 4. Patrons. 5. Contributors. And such other classes as they may from time to time deem wise according to the requirements and conditions which they shall set forth in the by-laws.

An intimation of the anticipated resources of the institution is found in a provision of the charter that the trustees may take, hold or use any gifts, grants, devises or bequests, etc., this privilege to be exercised according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or Hawaii.

PURPOSES IN DETAIL.

Besides the general purpose of the institution, which is quoted above from the certificate accompanying the petition for charter, the instrument itself adds to that statement these details:

(a) To conduct, endow and assist investigation in any department of science, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical classes, corporations, learned societies, organizations and individuals.

(b) To appoint committees and experts to direct special lines of research.

(c) To publish and distribute documents.

(d) To conduct lectures, hold meetings and acquire and maintain a library.

(e) To purchase real estate, etc., or property real, personal or mixed—not to exceed in value \$10,000,000, and to lease or rent such property, and to construct such buildings, vessels and equipments as may be deemed necessary or convenient to carry on the work of the corporation.

(f) In general to promote the objects of the corporation, and to prosecute general scientific surveys of the Pacific Ocean, and to amplify, apply and publish the results of such surveys, during the first fifteen years of the corporate life of the institution, or until said work shall have been substantially accomplished.

INCEPTION OF PROJECT.

This Pacific Scientific Institution is the culmination of the scheme of W. A. Bryan, curator of Bishop Museum, for complete ethnological, biological and general scientific surveys of the Pacific. It was in furtherance of this scheme that Mr. Bryan went east and to Europe a year or two ago, when he interested and secured the approval of a large number of scientific men together with others who give largely to scientific projects.

Don't give it up for good, put a lost notice in the Advertiser. One seldom fails of good results.

SMALL DAMAGE TO BREAKWATER

Walter F. Dillingham, of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, returned recently from Kahului, where he went to look over the damage done to the breakwater being built at that port by the heavy sea last week. While there was considerable harm done, he states that nothing serious occurred and the entire work there should be completed by the middle of December. In speaking of the breakwater yesterday he said:

"The damage was caused by a very heavy swell, which was not accompanied by any wind to speak of. It washed about 150 feet of the outer end of the breakwater, at the point where the dome was to be, down to the level of the sea and destroyed two trestles inside, one 1400 feet in length and the other, and outer, 1250 feet long. There was no damage done which cannot be readily repaired. The inner end of the structure was not damaged at all, the water seeping through the coral and losing its strength."

"A small breakwater has been constructed temporarily on the opposite side which deflects the current coming from the beach on the Waialuku side and will keep the basin from filling up with sand. The basin itself has been dredged down to depth in practically every portion, except near the outer edge, where there are about 3000 yards more of material to be moved. This is being worked on at the present time. The material which has been taken up has been used to reinforce the inner portion of the breakwater, and as it is about 75 per cent loose coral, makes excellent material for this work. In this way the breakwater is from 400 to 600 feet in width at the inner sections."

"At the outer edge, where most of the damage occurred, our plan has been to place large concrete blocks, weighing from five to six tons apiece and this will be followed out. The water at this point is forty feet deep."

"As soon as we have completed the work at Kahului we will move our entire plant down to Honolulu, and start in the big contract which we have taken here. The Nevada will probably bring down the heavy parts of the plant which would be too much for the Inter-island steamers to carry. We expect to begin the work of dredging in this harbor by the first of the year."

HEADLESS CORPSE FOUND IN THE LANTANA

A headless body of a man, unrecognizable, was the gruesome find made on Friday last by Japanese laborers cutting lantana in a gulch between Aiea and Waipahu. The particulars of the discovery and of the mystery in connection with the headless corpse have not been brought to the attention of the Honolulu police, all that is known of the matter being an account of the find given in one of the Japanese papers yesterday.

This account states that the body was badly decomposed, being impossible of recognition. It is that, evidently, of a common laborer. The clothing on the body consisted only of an undershirt and a pair of blue overalls. In the pocket of the overalls was a fifty-cent piece, a watch chain, but no watch, and nothing else that might furnish a clue to either the identity of the dead man or to the perpetrators of what seems to be murder. Even the nationality of the man can not be determined, so badly decomposed and discolored is the flesh.

The Japanese paper which gives this account states that the plantation authorities and the local police were notified, but the Sheriff's office has so far had no report of the matter at all.

WM. F. SHATTUCK DEAD.

San Francisco papers report the death, November 2, at his home, 1624 Clay street, Oakland, California, of William F. Shattuck, elder of the well-known firm of Shattuck Bros., owners of the Pacific States Type Foundry, San Francisco. In former years Mr. Shattuck was a visitor to Honolulu. For many years past he has been very much of an invalid, but nevertheless gave much of his time and attention to the type foundry, which business was established originally by Nelson Hawks, who afterwards took the Shattucks into partnership and they, after a time, purchased Mr. Hawks' interest and conducted the business under the name of the Pacific States Type Foundry.

Many people in Honolulu will remember the late Mr. Shattuck as one of the most gentlemanly and upright of business men. He was the son of the late F. W. Shattuck, one of the judges of Sonoma in early days, and a grandson of D. O. Shattuck, first judge of the old District Court of San Francisco.

The schooner Florence Ward, Captain Piltz, will leave for Midway about December 1, taking supplies and Christmas presents to the cable people on that island. As she will go down under sail it is probable that she will not reach her destination till well along towards the holidays.

Old Sores Cured by

"THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 22

THE REAL IDEAL.

"Viator" in introducing a well-sustained argument in support of his own views, wholly misrepresents the views expressed by the Advertiser in the editorial to which he refers. He says that it was assumed in that editorial that, "the defenders of our present educational policy stand for a broad and liberal culture as opposed to a thorough but narrow course advocated by the critics." It is not quite clear in what sense "Viator" uses the expression "present educational policy." If he means by it, that the present policy of striving to improve the system so as to obtain better results, by adopting methods that have found approval elsewhere, or that, originated or adopted here, give promise of good results, the Advertiser did assume then, and assumes now that the defenders of such a policy do stand for a broad and liberal culture. If by "present educational policy" is meant that the present curriculum and course of study, unchanged and unchangeable, is to be defended as the only means of a broad and liberal culture, such was not the attitude or position of that editorial.

Its attitude and position were stated in its first paragraph thus: "If the system (the present system of instruction in the public schools) is wrong, or if particular features of it are wrong, nothing is so likely to correct them as good wholesome discussion: If the system is well designed, or if there are admirable features in it, nothing will so bring out these, and set them so squarely before the public as general discussion." The Advertiser was welcoming a discussion of the subject because of the light likely to be thrown on it, and of the firmer establishment of sound principles of education already adopted, and of the presentation and adoption of other sound principles and methods likely to result.

"Viator" seems to think the "critics" are all agreed. It was a part of the purpose of that editorial to show not only that they were not agreed but that in many instances they were diametrically contradictory of one another.

It was a further purpose of that editorial to congratulate the department and the Territory on having teachers and principals in the schools who are willing to go out of the beaten path of routine, to take pains, to seek better methods, to give their best, and themselves, and not merely their time, to the schools; who make teaching their avocation as well as their vocation. It was also the purpose of that editorial to congratulate the people and the Territory that it had a school department willing that improvements should be made, hospitable to progress, and cordial to disinterested endeavor.

The whole editorial was an effort to make clear that, not what is, but what ought to be, should be the goal and ideal.

REVIVING OLD BITTERNESS.

Burnside Post, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., has not distinguished itself by reprimanding a northern clergyman for speaking of General Lee with admiration and respect, nor in characterizing the Southern leader as a traitor to his country.

General Lee was a man in whose character and achievements most thoughtful Americans take pride. It was once the common fashion North to call him a traitor, but if it was true that the war was needed to settle the great political question between the sovereignty of states and the sovereignty of the nation, it follows that in advance of such a settlement, while the question remained an open one, those who honestly took sides for state sovereignty could not be called "traitors." They were litigants before the Court of last resort.

As to those who swore allegiance, in the old army, to the Federal authority which they believed to have been delegated by states that had lawfully reserved the right to withdraw their assent to the transfer and resume former Federal functions, their enlistment in the Confederate cause, after resigning their United States' commissions, could hardly be called treason. No one was hanged for treason during or after the Civil War. Indeed, the only man ever hanged for treason in this country was indicted and tried for treason to a state. An attempt to find Jefferson Davis guilty of treason to the nation, failed.

General Lee belonged to one school of constitutional interpretation and General Grant to another. The courts could not decide between these schools; force had to be resorted to. The decision was against Lee and he accepted the result like a man of honor and thereafter taught obedience to the established law. He was a litigant who lost on appeal and made no further protest.

As a soldier General Lee will appear in history as a great American; and because of him and his chieftains, who showed what Southern stock can do in battle, the whole nation would feel a greater confidence in the issue if confronted with the menace of war with a foreign power.

THE COMING FLEET.

There seems to be a common impression here that the fleet, when it takes up its duties in the Pacific, will travel as a single unit rather than divide up into squadrons and in details of individual ships as it does on the Atlantic. Every western coast city, with Honolulu and Manila added, is appealing for "the fleet," but it seems altogether likely that the battleships and cruisers, unless a crisis comes, or maneuvers take place, will scatter among many ports, so that there may always be some vessels of war near a point which may need their services or where it is desired to stimulate interest in the Navy or procure repairs or coal. Six weeks after Admiral Evans' fleet shall reach the Coast, it is likely that Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Monterey, San Pedro, San Diego and Honolulu will all see some of its units at the same time.

Honolulu, however, may hope, unless the lack of Navy yard facilities are in the way, to get the maneuvers. A few years ago this port was fixed upon for joint maneuvers of the Asiatic fleet and the North Pacific squadron. The fleet came over but had to hurry back because of the threatening outlook between Russia and Japan; and the Pacific squadron, shunted off to Panama, at the time the republic there was proclaimed, was not able to reach here until after the Asiatic fleet had left on its return voyage. Clearly, it may be assumed that the arguments which led the Navy Department to choose Honolulu as a base for maneuvers in 1903, are good in 1907. There is no other place on the American Pacific with such calm winter seas and where there is an entire absence of fogs.

EXIT THE CONSPIRACY.

The light shed on the anti-Sam Johnson plot has kept the Supervisors from making the political blunder of their lives. The moment the scheme was understood by the public it was doomed. The Supervisors heard from the people and then the wicked Mr. Achi heard from them. In the outcome was a triumph for the Gospel of Publicity.

There are several morals accruing from this little affair which place-holders and place-hunters would do well to ponder. One is that any official who attends strictly to the business the public has entrusted to him and lets political intrigue alone, is far stronger politically than is a man who uses his office to achieve political ends. The Supervisors have now found out that Colonel Johnson has a popular backing which it is most dangerous to ignore or affront; and the Colonel himself has learned that this backing is ten times more valuable to him than the support he had when he himself was running a political machine. It pays to do one's plain, single-minded duty in office and leave the rest to the people. Colonel Iaukea and Chief Taylor as well as Colonel Johnson supply a study in point. Perhaps the Supervisors will, in time, do likewise.

Herr Berger should be at his best in the Baseball March which he is said to be composing for the Coast players. A March of that sort is one to which his theories of musical concussion, keyed on the High Swat, are vitally applicable; and we anticipate the artistic joy he will feel in it. That March is sure to go some. As we understand the purpose of the Kapellmeister the man who plays the big drum is to lead it with a baseball club and that one of the strongest passages will be where the snare drums combine with anvils and megaphones to represent the noise made by the rooters. There will surely be an incentive as well as an opportunity on Saturday afternoon, when the band lets itself loose, for the closing up of all Honolulu's business places. The wireless people will be depended upon to let the other islands know that what they hear is Berger's March and not some other kind of seismic phenomena.

THE ISSUE OF SOBRIETY.

The progress of the Prohibition movement in the South, which is very marked, is due chiefly to the menace of the blacks. Ignorant and bestial negroes are a curse to society there in any case but the danger from them is vastly increased when they are in liquor. For sheer self-protection Southern whites are beginning to shut up the saloons and it is quite likely that the entire Southern country will, eventually, be led to this drastic course.

Other causes are at work elsewhere in the United States to make the saloon business unprofitable and the outlook for it is not likely to improve. Drinking is no longer fashionable, at least not nearly to the extent that it used to be; and even in the clubs of the East the cocktail is suffering from the inundation of mineral waters and tea. Fortunes like those of the old beer magnates now come from the sale of natural beverages like White Rock, Napa Soda, Saratoga Vichy and prepared temperance drinks such as fruit soda. The most popular bars in the world are those where soda water is sold and many saloons now specialize on lemonades, ginger ale, vichy and milk and carbonated cider. Lately in Chicago a beer saloon put up birch beer signs with its larger placards and it seems to sell as much of the lighter drink as the stronger.

In the North the vital factor in the new movement towards sobriety is the decision of railroad and other large employers of labor to exclude drinking men from their payrolls. It has become a choice between temperance and a living and drunkenness and poverty; and among men who still have some self-control, a decision is not hard to reach.

Fairness to the temperance propaganda of seventy years will not justify, however, any monopoly of credit to those whose business or social self-interest now leads them into a struggle with the liquor traffic. The ground had to be tilled before the crop could grow; the missionary work had to be done before employers and others could be made to see just where self-interest lay. Decades of writing, preaching, lecturing and platform agitation; of the teaching of temperance in the schools and in the press, of political campaigning, of sociological study, of the team work of organizations had to pass before public sentiment could be arrayed in support of measures which are now accepted as a matter of ordinary moral duty. An army of temperance people, whole brigades of which have long since vanished from the world, must have its fair share of the honor that is now being conferred.

THE SOUTH AND BRYAN.

Visitors to the South note an absence of cordiality to Mr. Bryan which indicates that the voters of that Democratic stronghold are not going out of their way to give him a third nomination. Inquiry shows various causes of complaint, the principal ones being that Mr. Bryan is an advocate of the Government ownership of railroads and is, to say the least, lukewarm on the subject of the navy.

The objection of Southern men to the Government ownership program rests upon the unremovable prejudice of the South against the negro. If the United States ever takes charge of the railroads, as Mr. Bryan proposes, the "Jim Crow" car will cease to be. This means that negroes will have equal rights of travel with white men. When it is considered that the Pullman company will not sell tickets at Southern stations to men of African blood and that objection is made even to the practice of negro porters standing outside sleeping cars at stopping places to receive passengers, the seriousness of Mr. Bryan's offence to Southern sentiment can be understood.

In the matter of the navy, the South is highly patriotic or, at any rate, is deeply impressed with the need of floating defenses for its long seaboard. Nine out of the eleven ex-Confederate states front on the ocean. So strong is the local sentiment for a greater navy—one equal in units of Dreadnaughts to that of Great Britain—that it is said the vote of the Southern delegates in the Democratic National Convention will express itself against any interior candidate for the Presidency who is not committed, unreservedly, to the principle of an adequate war marine.

Of course, if no other striking personality appears in the Democratic party to contest the next nomination with Mr. Bryan, the South may have to take its medicine; but it would take it with a wry face and with a rather wistful look in the direction of the Republican camp. Perhaps there would be a good chance, in such an event, for the Republicans to retrieve some of the Southern states and finally do away with the politics bequeathed by the war and reconstruction.

TEACHING CIVIC DUTY.

One of the hopeful things in the widespread civic awakening is the interest aroused in school children and young folks generally. Springfield, Mass., lately employed a city forester who had as many as four thousand children organized to help in protecting the trees of that city from their insect enemies. Colonel Waring organized juvenile street-cleaning leagues in his memorable sanitary crusade in New York, in which the children of even the poorest tenement quarters not only responded with enthusiasm to his appeal, but did much valuable work.

The schools, too, are aroused. The school city is training for city life, and last July these columns noticed a series of text books about to be introduced into the New York city schools, which offered direct training in civic duties, such as cooperation with the sanitary laws, the police, etc., and directly stimulated love for and pride in the city. In this subject of direct education for municipal life, a short while ago, the League of American Municipalities went to work to find a text book that it would recommend for use in schools and colleges; for it was considered that a fair knowledge of the national government was obtained from history as it is now taught, but the widespread ignorance in municipal matters, which after all touch the people most intimately, was one cause of the equally widespread inefficiency and corruption. The committee of the league found no such book but one member of that committee has since made good the lack. Mr. C. D. Willard published about a year ago a work to meet this very need, and already it is commonly in use in the East. And so the good work goes on.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Letting Wallace go to the lepers is probably the easiest way to get rid of him but it is humiliating to have to do it. The humor of outsiders may well be stirred when the news goes abroad that the government of Hawaii has given official countenance to a man who came here from an iron mill professing to cure leprosy with moss dredged in the deep sea from female rocks and with worms gathered twelve miles from Bombay. It will seem to them the next step might be the employment of an African tontom doctor to treat nervous prostration.

But conditions here are peculiar and it is possible that, if Wallace were kept away from the Settlement any longer, the native voters would take him up and either make him mayor of Honolulu or send him to Congress. The way to reduce his political significance to a cipher is to let him show, in the most convincing way, that he can not do what he professes.

Much interest was aroused by a paragraph in the Sunday issue of the Advertiser to the effect that the new germicide, milk sored by the Mentachikoff formula, was about to be introduced here. In the East the medicine is having a run, as the sousest of curdled milk, mixed with a little syphon water, proves to be an agreeable as well as a healthful beverage. The market name for it is Xylok. Paris sells Xylok in the form of a powder, which is to be mixed with water. The special virtues of sour milk were advertised by a Russian scientist who found that the Montenegrians, who use it freely, are the longest-lived people in the world. He made some experiments and learned that the bacteria which curdles milk is the natural enemy of the dangerous germs produced by food which sometimes lodges and decays in the colon; and that it also attacks germs that produce some of the physical phenomena of old age.

The submarine earthquakes that were registered lately seem to have been more formidable than any which have occurred on land for a long period. At least, that is the record of the seismograph. Perhaps the worst may always be expected from sea-floor quakes for the reason that any disturbance of the ocean's bed, such as would be caused by the development of a geological fault, might let water into the fires underneath and cause explosions. Something of that kind may have happened at Krakatoa.

The late Alexander Garvie was a business man and financier whom the community can ill-spare. He had genial qualities and these helped keep relations pleasant between the bank, in which he was an official, and its customers. Among his various fiduciary trusts was the position of cashier of the Oha plantation. Mr. Garvie was a mason and that brotherhood will have charge of his funeral.

It may be hoped that Mr. Taft will not be expected, while riding on the Russian imperial train, to use the imperial chair. At home Mr. Taft uses a davenport.

STEAMSHIP QUERIES.

If a liner like the Lusitania can make sixty thousand dollars' profit on one voyage between America and Europe, in competition with seventy other steamers, liners and tramps, might not a single steamer, somewhat smaller and within two or three knots as fast as the Lusitania, work up a profitable trade between California and Hawaii in competition with but six or seven other boats?

Perhaps it might not. We can not address the subject from the standpoint of practical steamship men, but the Hawaiian public would be glad to know, from such experts, what is in the way?

Suppose a reorganized Oceanic company were to put on a three and a half day, oil-burning cargo and passenger boat in place of the Alameda, is it likely that the traveling public would prefer any other? And would such a vessel not get all the freight it could carry?

Assuming that there would be business enough for one such boat, is it likely that any other line would think it wise to put on a competitor? The only other local concerns in the business are the Matson line and the A.H.; and these are not after levisthans. Would the Pacific Mail feel justified in establishing a transpacific service on the Atlantic scale, crowded as it is by Japanese competitive enterprise? Of course, for an Oceanic ferryship, under the coastwise laws, there could be no such competition.

Would not the presence of a three-and-a-half day express boat on the San Francisco-Honolulu run remove the last objection the tourists have to coming here and build up a passenger business that would pay?

These questions are not dogmatically put. They may not be practical. But they are common and have never, so far as the public is aware, been satisfactorily answered.

PEARL HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

It is possible that Secretary Metcalf feels that the forts to protect Pearl Harbor ought to be built before very much is done towards establishing a naval station there. That such a station is on the Federal program may well be inferred from the fortification plans now under way; otherwise there would be no reason to mount guns to command the channel. Pearl Harbor itself, with the channel in the shape it is, would be no prize for an enemy. The value worth defending is in the naval equipment to come.

Should it appear that nothing can be had from Congress at this session in the way of a naval dockyard, it would be well, perhaps, to concentrate efforts upon an appropriation for clearing the entrance to Pearl Harbor of all impediments. As things stand, Admiral Evans has told us it would be unwise to attempt entrance to the harbor with a battleship. Certain projections of the channel shores would have to be cut away. Might not this work be provided for so that it could be carried out coincidentally with the fort building?

The idea has been broached that Secretary Metcalf as a Californian, would prefer having the great building programs of the army and navy executed on his own coast. But there has been no sign on his part of any such wish; and intelligent coast sentiment on this subject has stoutly asserted itself in the Pearl Harbor resolutions adopted by various commercial bodies including the Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines are a colony of white elephants. The army, the navy, the people and most members of Congress so regard them but the difficulty is to find an honorable way to get rid of the herd.

The idea of selling the Philippines to any foreign power is obnoxious. The United States would stultify itself to auction off nine millions of people at so much a head. Justice, equity, the genius of our institutions forbid.

But what is in the way of selling the Philippines to the Filipinos? Why not let them organize a republic and require them to issue bonds in payment of part of our expenditure there, such bonds to be a lien on government sugar, tobacco and other monopolies until paid? Then if some foreign power seized the Philippines, what matter to us? The bonds would have to be respected. It is not likely that any foreign state, taking over the property, would care to affront the United States and foreign holders of the bonds by repudiating them.

An honorable way out of the present difficulty is sought. Why not this one?

THE LOVELL CASE.

The feeling of the Japanese that there was a miscarriage of justice in the Lovell case is matched by the sentiment of decent white people here. It was proved on the trial of Lovell that he had kicked a Japanese in the stomach; that he refused the man medical attendance and that the man died as a result of his injuries. Yet Lovell was not even convicted of assault. He went scot-free.

Is it not probable that if Lovell's victim had been a white man the evidence in the case would have put him in prison for a long term?

There can not be peace in Hawaii if there is one law for the white man and another for the brown man or the yellow man.

It looks as if Hawaii might hear from Washington about this deplorable affair.

GAMBLERS GOING FREE.

The discharge of Chinese prisoners, accused of gambling, is getting frequent since the change in the County Attorney's office; and more than this, the Chinese have altered their tactics from confession to defense. They apparently think they have a friend at court who will get them out of trouble if he can. If so—and future developments will tell—the public will be kept advised in the matter by the Advertiser, which does not propose to stand idly by and let the net results of the last County election be hocus-focussed by some of the victims of that political avalanche.

Central Union church is fortunate in securing the Rev. Dr. Scudder for its pastor. He is not only a sound preacher and a good man but he knows his field. Some of his predecessors came here as strangers and remained so in spirit, being at variance with the major part of the congregation on many public questions and using their influence as pastors for causes against which the wiser members of the church community were arrayed. This might not have been the case with these ministers if they had known Honolulu as Dr. Scudder knows it. The new pastor is a local citizen of many years' acquaintance, and few people understand the spirit, the history and the needs of this place and of these islands, better than he does. He gives promise of a most successful pastorate.

If the big fleet should start for Honolulu to stay any length of time, house-holders would do well to lay in provisions beforehand. Ten thousand hungry mouths would make short work of the ordinary supply of eatables here.

Admiral Coghlan, who hoisted the Kaiser, has now banished the Mikado. This time his relations with royalty are not likely to become strained.

The Coast team of ball players, due to arrive this morning, are sure of a hearty Honolulu welcome. They will find this a baseball town.

JAPANESE SAY SWANZY FINANCED AGITATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A local Japanese paper publishes correspondence from Vancouver, in which the curious charge is made that the money to support the anti-Japanese agitation there came from the sugar planters of Hawaii.

The correspondent reviews the anti-Japanese situation and the wage situation in British Columbia, stating that the pay of Japanese laborers has been cut down since the influx from Hawaii and that some of the shingle mills, where many were employed, have shut down altogether. Concerning the Exclusion League, the correspondent writes that he had made careful inquiry into it, learning that the claimed membership of three thousand was in reality only about three hundred, few of whom had contributed anything to the cause but their first entrance fee of fifty cents. Wondering where the funds were coming from for the work that was being carried on, both in Vancouver and in lobby work at Ottawa, the correspondent states that he made inquiry from white friends, from whom he learned that the treasury had suddenly swelled into goodly proportions coincidental with the arrival of F. M. Swanzy, of Honolulu, who passed through Vancouver en route to England. At the same time the work of the league suddenly grew more active and hostile towards the Japanese residents and against the newcomers from Hawaii.

SPORTS

FAST BASEBALL TO BE EXPECTED

It seems practically certain that the Chinese Athletics and the Palamas will meet at the baseball park on Thanksgiving Day, as a preliminary game to that between the All-Hawaii and the Coast League team. A game between these two teams would prove highly interesting to the people who have not had the opportunity to see these boys in action at Asia park.

The C. A. Cs. have already given their consent and the chances are that the Palamas will not back down. A game between these two teams would be interesting to the Coast team and they would see a novel sight when the Chinese team got in action. Honolulu is the only place in the world that can boast of a Chinese baseball team. On the other hand the Chinese are not satisfied with the defeat that they received at the hands of the Palamas and want another chance at them. They would find a better field to play on at the League grounds.

Arrangements will be made to have a couple of the big leaguers go to Asia park and coach the players there, if they so desire. The Coast players could do much to help the boys of the Riverside League and it would be a chance in a thousand, if this arrangement can be carried through.

The question of these team's coming together will be decided within the next few days, but there is hardly a doubt but that they will again struggle for supremacy on the diamond.

In the hotels, shops and stores as well as on the street all one can hear is "baseball." The fans are beginning to arrive from the other islands and a great many more will follow. Hilo is still after the Coast players and they will come over in force to make arrangements to have the team visit their town.

The All-Hawaii team is out every night and working as if their lives depended upon the outcome of the games. They are going to make a good showing and one that Honolulu need not be ashamed of.

PROGRAM OF AUTO EVENTS

The events arranged for the Thanksgiving Day meet of the automobilists in Kapiolani park give promise of much good sport and should result in many interesting contests. The events are open to members of the Automobile Club and no cars are barred except in two of the events, when steam cars cannot compete. The committee in charge of the day's events will be William E. Brown, Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, S. R. Jordan, J. D. Kennedy and George R. Cooke.

LIST OF EVENTS.

50 yards dash (steam cars barred); 1st prize, clock; 2nd, cap; 3rd, 10 gallons gasoline.

Tilting the ring: 1st prize, 20 gallons Ft. Putnam oil; 2nd, leggings; 3rd, 6 Columbia batteries.

See-saw: 1st prize, inner tube; 2nd, transmission lubricant; 3rd, 5 gallons Ft. Putnam oil.

One mile run (nearest to 4 minutes wins): 1st prize, Gabriel horn; 2nd, 10 gallons Ft. Putnam oil; 3rd, auto washer.

Cupid race: 1st prize, gauntlets; 2nd, 10 gallons gasoline; 3rd, transmission lubricant.

Obstacle race: 1st prize, 15 gallons Ft. Putnam oil; 2nd, transmission lubricant; 3rd, 6 Columbia batteries.

10 yards, high gear slow (steam cars barred): 1st prize, ammeter; 2nd, 10 gallons gasoline; 3rd, 4 Columbia batteries.

DONATORS.

Prizes have been donated by the following merchants:

Dearborn Drug & Chemical Co., 60 gallons Fort Putnam engine oil.

Standard Oil Co., transmission lubricant.

H. Hackfeld & Co., 3 cases gasoline.

Von Hamm Young Co., one ammeter and one inside tube.

McInerney shoe store, one pair leggings.

M. McInerney, one pair gauntlets, The Toggery, one auto cap.

Gus Schuman, auto clock.

Associated Garage, Ltd., Gabriel horn.

E. O. Hall & Son, auto washer.

Hawaiian Electric Co., twelve Columbia batteries.

GREAT BALL GAMES OF WORLD

The history of the world's championship baseball games follows:

1884—Providence beat the Metropolitans three straight games.

1885—St. Louis and Chicago tied, three and three.

1886—St. Louis beat Chicago four out of six games.

1887—Detroit beat St. Louis eleven out of fifteen games.

1888—New York beat St. Louis six out of ten games.

1889—New York defeated Brooklyn six out of nine games.

1890—Brooklyn and Louisville tied, three games each.

1892—Boston defeated Cleveland five straight games.

1894—New York defeated Baltimore four straight games.

1895—Cleveland beat Baltimore four out of five games.

1896—Baltimore beat Cleveland four straight.

1897—Baltimore beat Boston four out of five games.

1903—Boston defeated Pittsburg five out of eight games.

1905—New York Giants beat Athletics four out of five games.

1906—Chicago Americans defeated Chicago Nationals four out of six games.

1907—Chicago Nationals defeated Detroit five out of six games.

COAST TEAM TO ARRIVE TODAY

Every baseball fan, lover of sport and good fellow will be at the Oceanic dock this morning when the Alameda pulls in. They will all be trying to get a glimpse of the only Migue Fisher and his All-Star combination of ball players. And then there is Barney Joy, our own Barney, the sensation of the season. He will be on board in all his glory and will be glad to get back to the land of pol and sunshine. Yes, we will all be there to cheer Barney and show him that his work as a baseball player has been appreciated. Joy has put these islands on the map and the people here should give him a hand when he gets back to his old home.

Captain Berger will be there with his Hawaiian band to greet the boys with his new march which will be known as the "Baseball March," and specially dedicated to Migue Fisher. The march is a dandy and is sure to make a hit.

The Alameda will probably arrive at the dock at eight or nine o'clock and this is the best time for all of the people to get out to meet the boat. This will certainly be a baseball trip for the Alameda. Besides the Coast team and Barney Joy, she has on board Dr. P. Isenberg, president of the local league and Frank Thompson, secretary.

There will be a large carry-all on hand to take the boys to their hotel and the team will be met in style.

Let every one turn out and cheer the boys when they step on Hawaiian soil.

The players will be housed at the Hawaiian Hotel and will get the best of everything that the house affords. They will meet with as good treatment in the line of eatables as can be found in the city, at Scotty's. Mrs. Weston is a baseball crank of the first water and stated yesterday that if it was possible to make the Coast players like eatables well enough, she would see that they ate till they could have no chance of playing ball.

BASEBALL IN THE ANTIPODES

Baseball is flourishing in Australia, according to a letter received from Sydney, New South Wales, and all efforts are now being directed toward getting the public school boys interested in the game. In Sydney eighteen teams occupy the diamond every Saturday afternoon during the winter, and if more ground was available more players would undoubtedly be identified with the sport. In Melbourne, Victoria, the Southern State, many teams, also play regularly every Saturday afternoon, and the public is being attracted for the reason that the teams get a chance of playing in which are the football matches, which are liberally patronized.

In Hobart, Tasmania, baseball has been successful inaugurated this year, and is being played with great success. It is also conspicuous at Newcastle, New South Wales, and for a season flourished in Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, but owing to the scarcity of grounds and the migration of the pioneers, it fell through. Every year an inter-state series of games is played between Victoria and New South Wales in each capital city alternately, and players travel six hundred miles and pay their own expenses to indulge in the contest. Many of the leading cricketers take part in the games.

It is expected that at no distant day baseball will be played on an organized basis, and in this direction the New South Wales Association has been doing good work, and the present position of the game there is principally due to the efforts of the association—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

SPECIAL STEAMER

(Continued from Page One.)

R. L. Ogilvie, principal of the school at Haou, wrote the statistics of the increase of the number of pupils in his school and asking that an assistant teacher be appointed. Miss Mary Ferreira was appointed assistant.

Mrs. J. N. Neal was appointed assistant teacher at Kapaa in place of Herbert Mundon resigned, and Miss Rose Mladanich, a pupil teacher, was appointed an assistant teacher.

The certificates of authorization of private schools provided for by the act of the last Legislature have now all been made out, and are ready for the signatures of the Commissioners of the board. There are about sixty of these so that the mere signing of them will be quite a task. It was arranged that they should be passed around from one Commissioner to another so that each could sign them at their convenience. The certificates are quite handsomely gotten up and the names of those to whom they are issued are creditably engrossed in Gothic.

The Friday after Thanksgiving will be a holiday in the schools throughout the Territory.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

Small children are always a source of anxiety to parents. Coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough attack the little ones and serious illness results almost before they are aware of it. One trial of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for these troubles will prove its efficiency and give it a place in the home ever after. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a divorce to Kaulawaha from Aliu on the ground of desertion.

WALLACH ASKS FOR A CHANGE

(Continued From Page One.)

fectly satisfied with the conditions and I am very glad indeed that the board has consented to give me a change. I hope that the honorable members of the board will allow those little changes I want and then I will be ready. I am sorry though that I will have to wait until that new building is to be built. That may take a month or two, while I am ready to begin at once. I am ready to go right over to Kalaupapa now and begin to cure.

"I had a fine trip. Everywhere I went, in Hilo, through the Puna district and everywhere I was greeted like a king. At every point I held mass meetings and made speeches and I was given luau and a great reception."

DELEGATE STATES HIS VIEWS.

In view of the fact that Delegate Kuhio sails today for the mainland, before the Wallach matter can be definitely settled, he has written out his views regarding the new controversy likely now to crop up, stating them clearly in a letter to Senator John C. Lane. This letter has not as yet been presented at a meeting of the Committee of Ten, having been written after Cupid, Lane and Chilliworth left last night's meeting in disgust. The letter is:

"Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1907.

"Hon. J. C. Lane, Chairman of the Committee of Ten in Re Application for a Permit to be Issued to J. Lor Wallach to Treat Lepers and to the Members of Said Committee.

"Dear Sir: As I will not be able to be present at your next meeting in view of the fact that I am leaving by the Korea for the mainland, I take this opportunity of expressing my opinion in reference to the resolution presented by me to the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii on behalf of the afflicted ones at Molokai, praying that J. Lor Wallach may be permitted to treat persons afflicted with the dread disease of leprosy, which said resolution with a statement of conditions had been by me submitted to the inmates at Molokai, and was unanimously adopted.

"You are, of course, aware of the fact that a permit was granted the said J. Lor Wallach at a meeting of the Board of Health on last Wednesday as the result of the presenting by me of the resolution and prayer of said afflicted ones at Molokai, and a set of conditions was passed upon by the said Board of Health which Mr. J. Lor Wallach will be asked to sign and agree to.

"In passing upon the conditions set forth by the Board of Health I wish to call your attention to the fact that the same was approved of by our afflicted friends at the Molokai Settlement and wish to express to the committee, of which you are chairman, my approval of all of the conditions.

"I feel that fairer conditions could not be expected, and feel that your committee can do no less than to unanimously approve said conditions and use your best efforts to live up to all of said conditions.

"Hoping that it may be true that some good may be done to those who are now segregated at Molokai and that their sufferings, mentally and physically, may be alleviated, I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,"

"J. KALANANAOLE, Delegate."

CRUSHED ROCK FOR NEW FORTIFICATION

A contract has just been awarded by Captain Ottwell on behalf of the war department to Hustace, Peck & Co., for 7000 tons of rock and 3000 tons of crusher dust for the fortifications at Diamond Head. The contract is an emergency contract and therefore was entered into without first being sent to Washington for approval. The material will be hauled by wagons from the Harrison crusher and quarry on the Waiwale road to the fortification sites. About fifty tons of rock and twenty tons of crusher dust will be delivered per day.

Fourteen thousand tons of rock for concrete purposes will soon be needed for construction operations at Pearl Harbor. This may be hauled to where it is wanted by barges towed by a tug, the Oahu Railway Company not being willing to haul it at as low a rate, it is said, as the government wants.

CUMMINS LOSER OF VALUABLE SOUVENIRS

Lieutenant T. P. Cummins is mourning the loss of a watch fob, which is of very particular value to him. On the fob is his Seagirt medal, won on the famous shooting grounds in 1905, the medal being engraved with his name and the date, September 1, 1905. Above the medal was strung a gold ring, set with a turquoise. Within the ring is engraved, "From Prince August, of Coburg and Gotha, September 14, 1874," having been presented to Lieutenant Cummins on the occasion of the visit here of the German Prince. Exactly where the fob was lost, Cummins does not know, but he is very anxious to have it returned to him.

VIVAS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Word was received by the Attorney General and the High Sheriff yesterday that J. M. Vivas, the Wailuku attorney for whom Chief Justice Hartwell issued a writ of habeas corpus on Wednesday, is in the Malulu Hospital with a guard over him, too sick to be brought here and unwilling to give bail. A certificate from Dr. Dinggar stated that he was too sick to be removed to Honolulu.

As Others See Us

Letters of E. G. Lowrey, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who accompanied the Congressional Party.

HONOLULU, June 12.—Hawaii's needs, as voiced by her citizens, are harbors, a breakwater at Hilo, fortifications of the ports, fortifications and a strong naval base at Pearl Harbor, white immigrants, diversified crops, and the refunding of the customs moneys the Territory now pays into the Treasury of the United States. This appears a rather long list for so small a country.

After spending three weeks climbing up and down the sides of a steamship rolling heavily in choppy channels, and going ashore in surf boats, one is able to vouch personally for the need of harbors. Hilo and Honolulu are the only two ports visited in the island where it is practicable for a steamship to be warped into a berth alongside a dock, and a gangplank thrown out upon which passengers may leave the vessel. At Kahului, Hanalei, Eleele, Hanalei, Napooho, and Laupahoehoe, among the ports visited, passengers and cargo must be conveyed between the shore and the steamship in the ship's boats.

As there are no real harbors except Hilo and Honolulu, the loading of ships is accomplished either by lightering in small boats, or by means of cable ways extending from the sugar warehouses on the cliffs over the deck of the ship. Sometimes these cable ways are two hundred or three hundred feet long. There is danger both of losing life and cargo. The lack of adequate landing facilities has developed a class of watermen who are probably unexcelled by any sailors in the world. Many times in the last three weeks, I have stood on the decks of one of the little inter-island steam vessels, watching the surf beat thunderously against the jagged lava-rock shore.

This lava formation is as hard as iron. The rocks rise out of the sea cruelly sharp and pointed. A boat thrown against one of them by a wave would be dashed to splinters, and even the most experienced swimmer would stand no chance for his life in the boiling surf. Yet below me the kanaka boatmen would be compositely loading the big whale boats which all the inter-island steamers carry. They would pile a boat high with all sorts of miscellaneous freight, and then, with four men at the sweeps, start for the shore, the boat rolling and tumbling on great waves, some of them ten or fifteen feet high.

Not once did we see boat or cargo come to grief, and only once did the captain of the steamship decline to send passengers ashore because of the high seas running. At Laupahoehoe the landing place is in a little cove. The entrance is hidden until one comes almost upon it, and is guarded upon either side by gnarled and broken lava cones. The morning we were landed there we lay in the light of the bay for nearly half an hour, waiting for a favorable wave on which we could ride in safely. When our boat was caught up it raced shoreward and through the narrow jaws of the little gut with almost the speed of an express train. The experience is rather terrifying until one comes to know and have implicit dependence in the skill of the boatmen.

NEEDS OF HILO AND PEARL HARBOR.

The people of Hilo apparently have but one idea in the world; to get a breakwater for their harbor. One begins to hear about the need of a breakwater at Hilo at Honolulu, and at Hilo one hears nothing else. At present Hilo harbor is but an open roadstead, protected by a reef from severe storms, but exposed at all times to heavy swells, which make it impossible for large vessels to lie at a wharf, and render the handling of freight by lighters slow and expensive. At the last session of Congress there was appropriated \$400,000 for beginning the construction of a breakwater to enclose this harbor. A further appropriation is now asked to complete the harbor improvement.

Pearl Harbor, about twelve miles from Honolulu, will probably become in time one of the great naval stations of the United States. The Government has secured a site upon the shores of the harbor, with a view of ultimately building naval yards and docks. The bar at the entrance of the channel is now being excavated. Within the east and west locks of Pearl Harbor, divided by a tongue of land, there is an area of deep water, protected from any storm, no matter how severe, and capable of affording anchorage ground to any two navies in the world.

WHITE IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

The need of white immigrants who will in time become American citizens, is the vital need of Hawaii. Dr. Charles P. Neill, the present commissioner of labor, has visited the islands to make a special study of the effect which the Orientalization of the population has had upon the character of its citizenship. He has come to these general conclusions, which will be acquiesced in by those who have had only about three weeks to gain a first-hand knowledge of conditions:

Although the Asiatics have up to the present slight control of the wealth of the Territory, and although they exercise no appreciable control through suffrage, the Orientalization of the population of the islands has already proved a serious detriment to their civic interests. It makes Hawaii a place to be exploited by a working population who endeavor to maintain the lowest standard of living in order to have the largest amount of saving with which to return home at as early a date as possible. The earnings and savings of this population do not enter into the industry of the islands, do not go to the building up of homes, or in any way enter into the development of the community.

As a further consequence of this Orientalization there is practically in the Territory of Hawaii nothing corresponding to that element of citizenship which forms the backbone of our commonwealths on the mainland. An agricultural community in America ordinarily represents a very large proportion of independent, self-reliant farmers. In no other part of the community is the proportion of men work-

ing for wages so small and the proportion of independent producers so large. But in Hawaii, although a preponderantly agricultural community, the citizens represent largely two classes—a small group of employers and an overwhelmingly large preponderance of wage earners. There are no successive gradations from one economic class to another, as there is on the mainland, where the higher-paid wage earner and the smaller employer approach each other in economic importance. In Hawaii there is a wide gap between employer and wage earner.

LACK OF COMMON, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INTERESTS.

In American communities, however great may be the diversity or opposition of economic interests between employer and wage-earner, they have common social and political interests that draw them together and amalgamate them into the common body of citizens. But in Hawaii, with its Oriental labor-population excluded from citizenship by law, and apparently indifferent to citizenship as a matter of fact, there is no common tie whatever, and the gap between employer and wage-earner is at once an economic gap, a social gap, and a political gap. There is no community of thought, or of feeling, or of sympathy. The character of an Oriental coolie population degrades the idea of labor, as did slave labor in the South. The Asiatic laborers are looked upon with contempt by their white employers, but they, in turn, reciprocate thoroughly the race contempt which the white class feels for them. Even the second generation of Orientals will develop a less desirable citizen class in Hawaii than would be the case on the mainland. The process of amalgamation and assimilation which might to some degree go on in a mainland community with its American ideals and conditions fixed, settled, and dominant, and in which the population is overwhelmingly American, cannot be expected in a community in which only a very small percentage of the population are even descendants of people who have known representative government and have long had traditions of free institutions.

But even if the white population of Hawaii were larger, more homogeneous, and more thoroughly imbued with American ideals and traditions, it could still exert but little influence on the Asiatics of the second generation. The two nationalities, though living side by side, are separated from one another by every possible bar. They differ in race, and their history and traditions have nothing in common. They differ widely in their experience of political institutions. They differ radically in their spiritual ideals and their religious beliefs. They differ wholly in their moral and social conventions, in their philosophy of life, and their habit of thought. They therefore live apart, each maintaining separate and distinct its conventions and ideals.

The question of self-government today is greatly complicated by the diverse racial elements in Hawaii. The present government, although based upon universal suffrage of the citizen classes, is none the less a government by a small minority of the total population. Nominal popular government with a large unfranchised majority is in itself an evil, the practical effects of which are clearly to be seen in Hawaii. Moreover, unless conditions change decidedly within a few years, the native-born Asiatics undoubtedly could, if they wished, exercise considerable influence, if not complete control, over the government of the Territory.

While there is no reason to assume that they would prove less intelligent citizens than descendants of other races, they would necessarily be less American than any other class of citizens, and more affiliated in race and sympathy with their nearest Asiatic neighbor. There is no indication as yet that they will amalgamate with the Caucasians. In religion as well as in race they will differ totally and retain their kinship with another country. The contingency here suggested offers a serious problem to the citizens of Hawaii, and one in which the whole nation is interested. The industrial and the political problems of Hawaii are at present inseparable and interwoven, and on this account the labor difficulties with which the planters, merchants, and artisans of Hawaii are wrestling—and their remedies for relief—become a matter of concern for the American people at large.

KALA KAIWE NOT SAVED BY GRACE

One of the curious outworkings of the enforcement of the Edmunds Act dropped up in the Circuit Court yesterday in the affidavit and libel for divorce of Kala Kaiwe Grace against Kaalwatu. In her libel for divorce she alleges that she was married to him February 2, 1889 by Rev. W. D. Allapal. But she says that during the ceremony "she was wholly unconscious of what was going on or that said marriage ceremony was being performed," and she has refused to live with him ever since. In another paragraph of her libel she states that Kaalwatu, her husband, was brother by consanguinity to her mother.

In her affidavit made to show her poverty and to ask for a remission of costs she says that she was married to Anderson Grace, October 27, 1906, by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, and that while thus married to him, she was indicted for adultery by the grand jury for the United States District Court for living with Grace in January, 1907. Thus proving that one may be in a state of Grace and yet not escape the Edmunds Act.

PLANTATION LAND IS TRANSFERRED

An important step in the organization of the Puakea Plantation Company, Ltd., and the settlement of the estate of the late James Wight, was consummated yesterday when there was filed for record with Registrar Merriam a deed of all the property included in the copartnership carried on for a number of years by H. R. Bryant and the late James Wight before his death, and since then by his estate.

The deed is executed by H. R. Bryant, and Jane Wight, Robert W. Shingle and Alfred W. Carter, trustees, under the will of the late James Wight, to Puakea Plantation Company, Ltd.

The deed recites the partnership, the death in 1905 of James Wight, and the desire of the parties to convert the partnership into a corporation. It then sets out that the property of the partnership was carefully appraised last May by competent appraisers who found that it was worth \$7,933.90, with liabilities of \$7,846.62, making the net value \$29,247.38, which the parties accepted as its true value. Therefore upon the payment of a moiety of that amount to Bryant and a moiety to the trustees under the will, all the property of the partnership operated under the name of the Puakea plantation, both fee, simple and leases, and personal property of all kinds situated in Kohala is transferred to the Puakea Plantation Company, Ltd.

HENDRY GIVES UP HIS OFFICE

For four days the Federal Grand Jury has been occupying the office of United States Marshal Hendry, that good natured official and his deputies giving up the office during the hours the grand jury is in session, and doing their own work during the noon hour and before and after hours.

While the United States District Court is in session there is no room in which the Federal Grand Jury can hold its sessions, and hence this abdication of his office by Marshal Hendry and the inconvenience to which he and his office force subject themselves, in order that the work of the grand jury may go on uninterruptedly.

The grand jury yesterday had a large number of witnesses from Koolau before it, investigating the charges of subornation of perjury made against M. M. Harmon, the Mormon elder in charge of the church, colony, and plantation at Lale in the absence of Bishop Woolley. The charge is made against Harmon in connection with the charges on which George K. Kekauoha was convicted recently, and is in effect that he sought to influence witnesses not to testify as to matters in which the church was concerned. A very large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed in this connection and the corridor in the Judiciary building was filled with them all day. The grand jury continued in session until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will take up the matter again this morning, the witnesses being excused until that time. Many of the witnesses are the same as those who have already testified in the Kekauoha case, and as subpoenaed in some of the other cases growing out of that.

TWO DEEDS FOR THE SAME LAND

An ejection controversy between L. L. McCandless and Honolulu Plantation Co., was on trial before Judge De Bolt without a jury yesterday. It involves the peculiar fact of two deeds given by one grantor to both the parties for one piece of land. McCandless was the first to have his deed recorded. A. G. M. Robertson is his attorney and M. F. Prosser that of the H. P. Co.

Weedon against the Chapins is proceeding before Judge Robinson and a jury, with the conclusion seemingly far away.

TAM PONG'S TRIAL IS SADLY INTERRUPTED

The trial of Tam Pong was adjourned at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Judge Dole on account of the condition of the defendant's attorney, Charles Creighton.

Tam Pong is being prosecuted under the Edmunds Act of having more than the legal number of wives. The government rested at noon and the defense was to begin at 2 o'clock. But at 2 o'clock it was painfully evident that the defendant's attorney was in no condition to proceed, and court was adjourned until this morning. Judge Dole said that the case would proceed this morning, no matter what the condition of the defendant's attorney.

Joe Medeiros, a young Portuguese employed as a pressman in the Star office caught his knee in the cogs of one of the presses and suffered severe laceration of the flesh. There will be no permanent injury.

Burns Healed in One Day by

"THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"

Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

WALLACH GETS HIS PERMISSION TO GO TO THE SETTLEMENT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

By the casting vote of President L. E. Pinkham, the Board of Health yesterday resolved to grant the petition of 527 inmates of the Leper Settlement at Kalaupapa, that J. Lor Wallach be permitted to treat with his alleged cure twelve lepers from the Settlement at the Kalaupapa receiving station. The petitioners, by their select committee of seven, agree to certain conditions in writing under which Wallach shall conduct his experiment.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole brought the petition and signed agreement from Molokai and presented them to the Board at yesterday's session, after delivering a short speech recounting his action in the matter.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole interrupted the secretary's reading of the documents from the Settlement, when the end of the petition had been reached, with a motion that the petition be granted. "Never mind the other things," he impatiently remarked. He called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Hemenway said he would like to hear the conditions read and Mr. Kalaniana'ole not persisting in his objection this was done.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole asked if that was the agreement and being answered in the affirmative moved again that the petition be granted.

Dr. Wayson seconded the motion, asking the mover if the agreement was included.

"It includes the whole thing," Mr. Kalaniana'ole replied.

Mr. Robinson stated that he intended changing his vote from that formerly given on the question. He explained that, after hearing Dr. Goodhue's report, he had changed his view of the matter.

On motion of Mr. Kalaniana'ole the ayes and noes were called on the granting of the petition, when there appeared:

Ayes—Dr. J. T. Wayson, D. Kalaniana'ole, M. P. Robinson—3.

Noes—F. C. Smith, Dr. Baldwin, C. B. Hemenway—3.

"That puts it up to the president," Mr. Robinson said, rising. "The president would like to make a few remarks in explanation of the vote he is going to give. Will Mr. Hemenway please take the chair?"

The Attorney General having taken the chair, President Pinkham read the following speech, in tones at times agitated. As he concluded by announcing that he voted aye, the audience of politicians gave hearty applause. Charlie Notley, the Home Rule leader, clapped his fat hands as vigorously as anyone, notwithstanding that he had been singled out for personal attack in the president's address:

PINKHAM'S EXPLANATORY SPEECH.

The contingency may arise in which the president of the Board of Health will be called upon to cast the deciding vote on the petition from the Molokai Settlement, hence the preparation of this memorandum:

He will not discuss the character of J. Lor Wallach for it is his opinion



What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And today it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

J. Lor Wallach has no character. He will not discuss the ability of J. Lor Wallach to cure leprosy for it is his opinion J. Lor Wallach has no such ability.

He will not discuss the propriety of giving J. Lor Wallach an opportunity to attempt the cure of leprosy in the person of one or twelve individuals for in his opinion J. Lor Wallach does not wish such an opportunity.

He believes this man is juggling with the political schemes of certain politicians, is imposing on the credulity of Hawaiians, is extracting such sums of money as he can from Hawaiians, and will at no distant day unmask himself and himself expose his own chicanery.

There are three points the president of the board will discuss: 1st. The demand for the production of evidence of cures by J. Lor Wallach. 2nd. The part of the politicians. 3rd. What is due the people of the Settlement, 527 of whom believe implicitly the statements written them by their friends relative to cures of leprosy by Wallach.

On the 22nd day of October the Committee of Ten representing all political parties appeared before the president of the Board of Health, who was alone in his office, and to him personally made their representations and appeals.

One man only among them claimed to know of his own positive knowledge that J. Lor Wallach had and could cure leprosy. This man was Charles K. Notley. After much oratory, and assertions of many cures of leprosy by Wallach, almost miraculous in their nature, and in which Notley almost raised Wallach to the heights of divinity, the president of the board quietly inquired of Notley: "Did you not need to see these cures before you would believe in Wallach's ability to effect the cure of leprosy?"

Notley replied the evidence was necessary before he would believe.

The president then stated that convincing evidence was all that had ever been requested by himself, and, as Notley had made himself the only responsible spokesman it was up to him, Notley, to grant the same evidence he had required for himself that the Board of Health might be convinced of the truth of his, Notley's, statements. The assertions of Chas. K. Notley were so positive and so sweeping they challenged the president of the board to demand the production of the evidence. After reflection, the president of the board was convinced no other course was open to him and in his message to the Board, October 24th, he made this demand, and he also made the demand directly and personally of Charles K. Notley who was present.

You have before you Charles K. Notley's formal reply, a refusal. The president believed it was the duty of the Molokai Settlement Committee of Seven to use their influence to secure this evidence and the letter of October 25th discloses this fact and clearly notes the position of the matter.

Mr. Notley at the Board of Health offices on October 24th in the most violent language declared if he should present a cured leper or lepers the board would immediately seize them and drag them away forever. That but for the law of segregation he could produce over two hundred lepers cured by Wallach.

A greater falsehood was never uttered, nor more maliciously, nor with a deeper intent of misleading the ignorant and unthinking, than this misstatement as to the board.

The law will not permit any such proceedings.

During the past three and one-half years no leper or leper suspect has ever appeared voluntarily before the president of the board and been suddenly restrained and taken forcibly to the Receiving Station. What was done previously I do not know.

From time to time persons become suspicious as to their own condition and come quietly to the office of the board and request an examination which is always referred to the president when he is in Honolulu. Their request is always granted, and in a day or two they return to find the result. If free from the disease they depart with their minds and hearts relieved of anxiety and apprehension. They return home and their associates and townspeople are unaware of the circumstance.

Within a few weeks an incident of this character occurred in the case of a Hawaiian gentleman from another island.

If found to be leprosy it usually falls to the lot of the president to tell the person of his misfortune, and it is always done in the kindest manner possible. Their circumstances are inquired into, and those of their families. Such reasonable time as they require is given for the settlement of their affairs, and they go freely for this purpose. They always promptly return and not infrequently by preference go alone in their own conveyance directly to the Receiving Station. In but one instance has the trust and confidence of the president of the board been abused.

This very day, Tuesday, a gentleman from Hawaii returns to his home for one week to settle his affairs and provide the best he may for his family, as he is a leper.

While I was in Molokai he came to see me. A week ago he again called on me and requested an examination. He received every courtesy in my private office any one receives. He sat by my side for two hours; he read my newspapers. I encouraged him in every way I could, and put as much sunshine in those two hours as I knew

how. His expenses of both trips were paid him. Yesterday, at his request, he was given advice as to his private affairs, and was told how to conduct himself on his journey. The keeper of the Receiving Station has been notified to expect this gentleman and this man will in a few days return, go to and enter the Receiving Station of his own volition.

Lepers and leprosy are treated with every consideration the law, our means, and the deepest sympathy will admit.

There was not the slightest danger to a single cured leper if Mr. Notley chose to produce one or more from his multitude. Truthful friends, for all men are not liars, could have given privately their testimony as to the cured lepers' former condition so the officers of the board would have some evidence on which to base an opinion.

The falsehoods of any blatant politician, who is simply trying to ride into power by means of inciting his race and unreflecting people will not disprove or hinder the kindly and solicitous care and consideration shown lepers or suspects both here and in the Settlement. Such a man will unmask himself eventually and his true character will be known.

The president of the board has never felt the slightest resentment for the part the Republicans or Democrats have taken in this affair, nor has he felt like criticizing the rank and file of the Home Rulers. He has never belittled the Hawaiians for their stand or belief in this matter because persons of other nationalities with vastly greater opportunities, and wider travel and experience have more astonishing beliefs as to disease, cures and personal powers than the Hawaiians have been led into.

The president of the board believes if the Home Rulers, the Republicans and Democrats find they have been deceived for political purposes they will register their disapproval, but it will not be in the form of acts or threats of personal violence, assassination, and revolution, or under the insignia of anarchy, the red flag, but they will stand together for honorable and sound government and men who strive for honor in politics and good government.

At the Molokai Settlement are 527 persons who believe implicitly in what their friends have written them.

Whether their friends have themselves been deceived or not it is not for the president of the board to determine. They have been anxious to have this matter quickly settled and have felt hurt at delay, but they have overlooked other factors in the situation which concern the body politic. They have failed to distinguish between assertions and proven facts. They have to realize the Board of Health must go to the extent of its resources to seek and demand facts asserted to exist. The board has no inquisitorial powers, cannot examine persons under oath, and cannot subpoena witnesses. The Board of Health has gone to the very limit of its powers. Once again these 527 wards of ours come before us and in the petition presented have justified the board in its actions, have presented conditions equitable and fair and such as will appeal to every sincere and honest man.

Permit me to say to the six gentlemen who on April 15th unanimously rejected, to his great surprise, the proposals of the president, that he then believed and now believes that by all scientific standards and public ethics the six gentlemen were right and he wrong.

If on October 24th there were four members of the board of the same opinion as of April 15th I believe that by all scientific standards and public ethics such four gentlemen were right.

I cannot force myself to believe a man who comes to me with a salve and states that is his cure for leprosy given in India to him at the age of eleven years and months later comes to me with a small vial and a hypodermic syringe and states these latter are his cure for leprosy given him in India and used on him with a pith stick for a syringe to be relied upon. I cannot believe a man who publicly proclaims he has cured a great number of lepers, and privately tells me he is not sure he has cured a single one is to be relied upon. I cannot believe in a man of medicine whose lecture room is in the saloon. I cannot believe in a man of wild assertions whose veracity is questioned on all sides.

The parties to the issue in my opinion are no longer, solely the Board of Health, the Committee of Ten, and J. Lor Wallach, but by the conditions named by the 527 petitioners the issue is between them the petitioners and J. Lor Wallach and his intimate backers that the lepers may know whether they have been deceived by J. Lor Wallach and misled by the assertions of their friends. Nothing short of the test proposed will satisfy these petitioners. The duty of the Board of Health and the Committee of Ten is to see that the conditions named by the 527 petitioners are carried out in letter and spirit and that J. Lor Wallach acts solely under Section 1127 of R. L. of Hawaii on twelve lepers and no more, and from this day henceforth obeys the laws of the Territory of Hawaii as laid down in the petition presented as the duty of every person.

I therefore vote to grant the petition under the conditions named by the 527 petitioners residing at the Molokai Settlement.

I request the privilege of calling together the Committee of Ten to meet at the office of the Board of Health at 3 o'clock, Friday, November 22nd, 1907.

THE OPENING MESSAGE.

Mr. Pinkham introduced the Wallach business in his opening message to the members, which on this occasion was exclusively devoted to that subject. It was largely a post mortem document, which can only be briefly summarized here as follows:

1. Notices to John C. Lane, chairman committee of ten; C. F. Chillingworth, of Republican committee; Chas. K. Notley, of Home Rule committee, and Wm. Notley, of Molokai committee of seven, on Oct. 25, conveying Board's resolution "that until such times as satisfactory evidence of the alleged cures of J. Lor Wallach be produced before the Board of Health, the president be instructed to notify all parties concerned that negotiations

are at an end."

Replies of Wm. and Chas. K. Notley are appended. William Notley said he presented the letter to the committee of seven, and "They took no action on the matter as every member was disgusted to the action of the Board of Health and more so of yourself Mr. L. E. Pinkham when you practically went back on all what you assured to the committee at conference and also to the inmates of the settlement at the mass meeting of October 17th 1907 which you well knew of your action."

Chas. K. Notley replies with enclosure of Home Rule resolution, characterizing the Board's motion as "rather of an evasive nature and bordering upon a malicious denial and refusal to the said J. Lor Wallach to engage in the treatment of leprosy under such arrangements as could be made to the satisfaction of the said Board and the said J. Lor Wallach."

2. Letter from Pinkham to Mrs. Emma Makaweli and six others, confirming verbal consent that Dr. Goodhue might use Wallach's remedies in the treatment of them.

3. Letter from Pinkham to Goodhue, on Oct. 25, telling the doctor that certain developments in the Wallach matter made it necessary for him to come to Honolulu on next Saturday's steamer via Kaulaakakai.

4. Letter from Pinkham to Lane, Nov. 4, saying, "your committee of ten having assumed all responsibility Dr. Goodhue awaits your pleasure." No reply received.

5. Account of succeeding events up to this meeting, from which the following extracts are taken:

"I had two additional objects in calling Dr. Goodhue to Honolulu, one that he might inform himself relative to the 'Nastine' treatment for leprosy. There were certain other medical matters relating to the Wallach controversy I desired to refer to him but was unable to."

"The above evidence discloses the reason why Dr. Goodhue was called to Honolulu. The situation at the Settlement was not mentioned between us at all save Dr. Goodhue's remark 'that the people were quiet, though greatly disappointed.'"

"On Tuesday, the 5th of November, about 10:30 a. m., the Hon. J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, called at the office of the president of the Board of Health with two friends and requested a private interview, which was courteously granted, and which has been kept private so far as the president of the Board of Health is concerned. Dr. Goodhue happened to be present and remained. The Delegate stated that as he was about to leave for Washington he considered it his duty to visit the Molokai Settlement, that he might be able, from his personal knowledge, to speak of the Settlement, the people and conditions, especially as there was such an amount of agitation going on. Later in the interview the president was requested to secure the presence of some of the members that the Delegate and his friends might advise and confer with them. In response to telephone notice four members presented themselves.

"Dr. Goodhue was called upon, and in impressive language described the disappointment at the Molokai Settlement."

The subject of possible petitions came up, when the president spoke of the unsatisfactory character of those already received. It was stated that, should the Delegate be requested to bring a petition, it should be one the Board could at least consider. "The president of the Board was requested to draw a memorandum. This he did with the extreme care a lawyer is presumed to draw a legal document."

The Delegate was notified and again requested a private, informal interview. To secure privacy, after advising with authorities at the Executive building, the rooms of the president in the Young building were selected as the rendezvous. "Of the members notified one declined to attend, three came. The interview was private and unofficial and its privacy has been respected by the president of the Board of Health."

President Pinkham justifies the private conferences by the example of the President of the United States and "every minor executive dependent upon advisers," when grave questions arise which require thought and consultation, and in conclusion says:

"As the Hon. J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, will be present at the meeting of the Board no further remarks are necessary."

On motion of Wayson, seconded by Hemenway, the message was accepted and placed on file.

President Pinkham suggested that the Delegate be given an opportunity to present any papers he might have in his possession from the Settlement.

Mr. Smith raised the point of order that the Board had already finally decided the Wallach matter.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole growled at the obstructive move and demanded a showdown of the rule.

Mr. Robinson removed the snag by moving a reconsideration of the former action, which he claimed he could do from having been one of the majority. The motion carried on the president's casting vote.

THE DELEGATE'S SPEECH.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole rose and spoke substantially as follows:

"I visited the Settlement by the per-

mission of your president. My visit was made owing to rumors in Honolulu that the Board of Health had lost control of affairs at the Settlement. On arrival there I met and conversed with the people.

"When I asked them about the reports that they were liable to make trouble they answered: 'It is a shame that the people of Honolulu should agitate this Wallach matter to the extent of saying that the people here had broken the laws.' They said there was no truth in the statement that there was any trouble. It was disgraceful, they said to me, that the people in Honolulu should say such things, knowing how well the Board of Health had treated them."

"A meeting was called by Mr. McVeigh. As to their treatment they said they had never been treated better, and a great deal of the credit they gave to Superintendent McVeigh and Mr. Pinkham. The people loved them."

"As soon as I spoke of the Wallach matter one and all jumped up and asked, 'What are you going to do?' I asked them if they wanted Wallach. One and all said they did and I asked them to pass a resolution expressing their wishes."

"This is the resolution they passed, and I would ask that the secretary read their petition."

Secretary Charlock, on being handed the petition and agreement in two separate papers, read them as follows:

PETITION FROM MOLOKAI.

To the Honorable Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

We the 527 petitioners residing at the Molokai Settlement desire to state to your honorable body:

That we believe the laws of the Territory of Hawaii must be obeyed; that no person is exempt from the obligation to so obey and that he who willfully and knowingly disobeys is a menace to the best welfare of the Territory, its citizens and all social and political order;

That we recognize the fact the Board of Health is under the most solemn obligations to carry out the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, among which are the laws relative to the practice of medicine and surgery;

That the Board of Health has no power to grant exceptions and immunity from the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, except only as provided in Section 1127 R. L. of Hawaii relative to the treatment of leprosy;

That the Board of Health in pursuance of its duties must act within the law and upon its own or its accredited agents' knowledge of facts and evidence, and that it is in duty bound to seek evidence of a convincing nature before taking action on any claim or passing any measure;

That we are of the belief that Board of Health has no knowledge whatever of any cures of leprosy by J. Lor Wallach, and that, if such evidence exists, it has been refused the Board of Health, hence the board has been justified in deferring action on our petition of October 9th, 1907, that it might seek and also give an opportunity for the production of evidence;

We beg to state our position and feeling in the matter, which are as follows:

That we have been assured by our friends that they have seen cures of leprosy brought about by treatment of J. Lor Wallach;

That whatever may be the opinion of others as to the ability and character of J. Lor Wallach, we cannot but believe our friends have told us the truth concerning these cures, as it would be a great crime to deceive us;

That while the hope of a cure by the treatment of J. Lor Wallach may prove only a hope, we feel we should not be deprived of that hope and that the disease with which we are afflicted should appeal to your honorable body to sustain that hope until proven or disproven;

Therefore we most respectfully petition the members of the Board of Health to set aside their just request for information and evidence;

That they set aside their sound judgment and authority to the limited degree we request and permit themselves to be guided solely by a consideration for our feelings in the matter;

That they permit J. Lor Wallach to treat twelve lepers at the Kalaupapa Receiving Station, Honolulu, under the terms and for the periods named and submitted herewith that we may know whether or not J. Lor Wallach can cure the disease leprosy and whether his statements relative to his ability to do so have been truthfully stated to us or not.

We request the Honorable J. K. Kalaniana'ole to present this petition to the Board of Health.

In our behalf we authorize our Committee of Seven to sign this petition. Signed at Kalaupapa, Molokai, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1907. Wm. Notley, A. J. Kaulahao, Jno. S. Wilmington, J. K. Kellikuli, George Kanikau, B. Palikapu, Jno. T. Unea.

CONDITIONS OF TEST.

We, the Committee of Seven, representing the 527 petitioners of the Molokai Settlement approve of the following terms and conditions under which the experiment of J. Lor Wallach in attempting the cure of twelve persons afflicted with the disease leprosy shall be carried on at the Kalaupapa Receiving Station, Honolulu.

First. The experiment shall be begun upon completion of the necessary buildings and facilities at the Receiving Station as now advertised.

Second. These buildings shall be completely segregated by a suitable enclosure which shall have one entrance only, guarded by a double gate, the keys to the outer gate to be solely in possession of an agent of the Board of Health, and the keys to the inner gate to be in the sole possession of J. Lor Wallach. All transaction such hours as the Board of Health shall designate.

Third. Upon completion of the said buildings the above Committee of Seven together with the physicians and superintendent of the Settlement shall select twelve persons now residing at the Molokai Settlement and afflicted with the disease leprosy who

by their voluntary written consent shall be transferred to said buildings and compound at the Kalaupapa Receiving Station, Honolulu, for treatment by said J. Lor Wallach.

Fourth. These twelve patients each and severally shall sign an agreement, attested by a notary public, that said J. Lor Wallach shall have sole control within said buildings and compound of their medical treatment, care, food and supplies, and of their attendants, and that no complaints shall be communicated to the Board of Health or any person other than J. Lor Wallach. They shall also the Board of Health from each and every responsibility of whatever nature relating to each and every one while they remain in said buildings and compound.

Fifth. They shall each and severally agree to remain under such treatment and control of said J. Lor Wallach for a term of not less than twelve months unless said J. Lor Wallach shall have notified the Board of Health that he has cured said person of the disease leprosy, upon which said person shall be officially examined as hereinafter provided, and if such examination discloses absolute cure said person shall be released.

If, however, at any time during said twelve months anyone or more of said patients should become dissatisfied with the treatment and control of said J. Lor Wallach and desire to be removed from said treatment and control, they shall so inform the Board of Health in writing and by affidavit before a competent notary public who will be placed at their service.

Upon the receipt of such affidavit and request the person so desiring shall be released and returned to the Molokai Settlement.

Sixth. There shall be a board of five medical examiners who shall be licensed physicians and be skilled in the use of the microscope who shall examine each and every patient before they enter said buildings and compound and shall record their findings depositing the same with the Board of Health and copies with the Committee of Seven at the Settlement and the Committee of Ten in Honolulu, and also with J. Lor Wallach.

On proper notification to said Board of Medical Examination that any patient desires to depart or be cured an examination shall be made by them and reports filed as above.

The methods and period of examination is to be determined by the above Medical Board.

The place of examination shall be the laboratory room at the Receiving Station as shown upon the plans for said buildings. The key to the outer door shall be in possession of the Board of Health and those of the inner doors in possession of the chairman of the Board of Medical Examiners.

Seventh. The Board of Health shall select two of the Board of Medical Examiners, the Committee of Ten, two, and these four the fifth.

Eighth. No person shall enter or remain in this compound or communicate with any inmate thereof except by an order signed by said Wallach and countersigned by the president of the Board of Health.

Ninth. The employees shall consist of one cook and not less than two guards or nurses who shall be selected by and be in the exclusive control of J. Lor Wallach and subject to his orders only.

Tenth. Said Wallach shall give duplicate orders in writing for all food and supplies necessary and shall prescribe and supervise the diet and hygiene of the patients as well as solely conduct the medical treatment of the patients. Said orders shall be countersigned by the president of the Board of Health.

Eleventh. Said Wallach shall select the dealers from whom supplies shall be purchased, and said dealers shall deliver all supplies in sealed containers direct to said Wallach or to such employees as he may designate, and at such hours as may be fixed.

Twelfth. On presentation of suitable vouchers said Wallach will be paid the cost of any medicines or materials used in the treatment of said patients.

Thirteenth. No person in any way connected with the Board of Health will be allowed within the compound or to have any communication directly or indirectly with any employee or patient therein.

Fourteenth. Said Wallach will be required to file each day a statement in writing to the Board of Health of any matter or complaint he may have and shall note every fact therein that concerns the Board of Health for that particular day.

Fifteenth. Said J. Lor Wallach is to be charged with the sole responsibility and control of all persons and matters within said compound.

Sixteenth. As the disease is serious and the experiment and management serious and exacting, said J. Lor Wallach will be expected to devote his whole time to these patients and to reside within the compound in segregated rooms as provided for him and the attendants.

Seventeenth. These conditions shall be drawn in legal form and be accepted and signed, under a notary's oath and seal, by said J. Lor Wallach and the Board of Health by its president.

Eighteenth. An itemized account, with duplicate vouchers, of the cost of this experiment shall be kept and presented to the Legislature, session of 1909.

Signed at Kalaupapa, Molokai, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1907. Wm. Notley, A. J. Kaulahao, Jno. S. Wilmington, J. K. Kellikuli, George Kanikau, B. Palikapu, Jno. T. Unea.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A gentleman at Bembest, Rhodesia, writes to inquire where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be procured. He says he has learned of the good effects resulting from its use, and as children in that locality are often subject to coughs, he desired to give it a trial. This remedy may be procured from any store or chemist. For coughs, colds and croup there is nothing better, and as it contains no injurious substance it can be given to the smallest child with perfect security. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

R. Miyata & Co. have filed a notice of materialman's lien against Mrs. K. Hanwell and A. Lewis Jr., claiming \$25.00 on a dwelling house in Kapolei tract.

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F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ACTION BEGINS FOR RECEIVER

A bill in equity was filed at the instance of the Attorney General late yesterday afternoon praying for a receiver for the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company, Limited. It is returnable before Judge De Bolt on Thursday morning.

The complainants for the purposes of the suit are three stockholders in the discredited corporation who live on the island of Molokai. As the papers were placed in the hands of the High Sheriff for service at the close of business hours they were not available to the press.

The bill sets forth some of the facts relating to the condition of the company which are already well known, and its prayers are for the appointment of a receiver and a winding up of the affairs of the company.

DAY'S SESSION OF COURT FOR \$3.60

Harry T. Mills, the bill collector, won out in his appeal from a fine of \$3.60 costs imposed in the Honolulu District Court for assault and battery on Otto A. Berndt, which he fought out as his own attorney before Judge Lindsay and a jury yesterday.

It was probably worth the struggle to the appellant, although it looked like petty business to engage the Circuit Court for a day. The jury evidently took the same view of the case of action as Mr. Scroggy, an eyewitness called by the prosecution, who said that to him it appeared that when the defendant and the complaining witness were in collision one was as much in the mud as the other was in the mire. On October 3 Berndt went to the office of Mills with the purpose, as evidence went, of taking out of the hide of Mills an affront connected with the collection of a milliner's bill. Mills told him three or four times to get out, then rang up the station for a policeman and, this succor being slow in coming, proceeded to put Berndt out "with force and arms." A trifling scuffle ensued and Berndt prosecuted Mills in the District Court, with the result of having him fined the costs.

County Attorney J. W. Cathcart prosecuted in the Circuit Court, and the jury consisted of the following named: H. A. Asch, H. L. Herbert, A. Ludloff, C. E. Frasher, W. G. Walker, C. F. Merrifield, F. H. McGuire, J. L. P. Robinson, A. D. Bolster, A. L. Perry, K. R. G. Wallace and Chas. Phillips.

SENTENCES PASSED ON COUNTERFEITERS

Judge Dole yesterday sentenced three Korean counterfeiters, on their plea of guilty, to be imprisoned one year in Oahu prison and to pay a fine of \$1000 each. Their names are Kim Bong Chuen, Kong Chi Soon and Chu Hong Yong. The first named belonged to a different gang from the others and is the young man who showed the government officials in the Marshall's office how to make bogus ten-dollar gold pieces.

Other indictments against the prisoners went over for the term on motion of District Attorney Breckons. They may come in handy if the counterfeiters choose to remain in the Territory after coming out of jail. This will likely be after eleven months as, by taking the poor man's oath upon serving a month for the fine, they will be entitled to liberty.

TAM PONG'S CASE.

Tam Pong's trial for bigamy dragged through yesterday, the prosecution not completing its case. Attorney Creighton for defendant fights every inch of the ground, in the examination of witnesses, with Assistant District Attorney Dunne.

A GOOD HOUSEHOLD LINIMENT.

When a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm is kept in the house, the pains of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, swellings promptly reduced and rheumatism and neuralgia robbed of their terrors. In fact, for the household it is just such a liniment as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record Nov. 11, 1907.

Lihue Plantation Co Ltd to County of Kauai et al. D: int in lot 1, blk 4, Enoka Lovell et al to County of Kauai.

Enoka Lovell et al to County of Kauai.

Enoka Lovell et al to County of Kauai.

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Sidney M. Ballou and wife to Henry E. Cooper, D: subdiv B, gr 14, Dept Pub Wks, Ewa, Oahu. \$270. B 296, p 461. Dated Oct 23, 1907.

A Lewis Jr and wife by atty to Nina Silva et al. D: int in lot 1, blk 4, Kapalani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$260. B 296, p 463. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Nancy L. Mahelona to Hawaii Land Co Ltd, Par Tel; lot 4, R P 2075, kul 533, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. \$75. B 295, p 438. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Territory of Hawaii by Supl Pub Wks to S M Ballou, D: 3.85-1000 land, Pearl Harbor, Ewa, Oahu. \$1. B 296, p 467. Dated Sept 27, 1907.

Aug Dreier to William A. Whiting, Rel: lots 8 and 9, gr 3281, bldgs, etc, Hassinger st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$4000. B 295, p 441. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

F. P. McIntyre Tr to August Dreier Ltd, D: lots 8 and 9, gr 3291, Hassinger st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 296, p 463. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Anthony W. Seabury and wife to August Dreier, M: 6000 sq ft land near Liliha st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1200. B 295, p 442. Dated Feb 10, 1905.

Aug Dreier to August Dreier Ltd, A M: see Liber 199-32, 199-198, 199-408, 199-407, 239-435, 241-196, 199-297, 230-44, 199-104, 239-288, 295-333, 199-97, 221-191, 199-239, 204-250, 239-273 and 239-192, and Lib 239-243 and Lib 230, fol 53, Koolau-poko and Honolulu, Oahu, and Hawaii and Maui. B 295, p 444. Dated Nov 5, 1907.

Aug Dreier to August Dreier Ltd, L: por R P 2716, kul 10005, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 18 and lot 18, blk 4, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. 49 yrs. \$1 pd. B 293, p 189. Dated Nov 5, 1907.

Nelle J. Rickard to E. A. Mott-Smith, M: lot 14, Patent 4997, Ahualoa Home-steads, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$1500. B 295, p 430. Dated Oct 1, 1907.

Chow Wai Kong to Chang Seong, C M: leasehold, bldgs, furniture, etc, Hilo, Hawaii. \$183.50. B 295, p 432. Dated Jan 15, 1907.

Annie Bashaw to J. W. Mason, D: int in lots 261 and 278, Olua Res't'n, Puna, Hawaii. \$1. B 296, p 461. Dated Oct 11, 1907.

Leong Kit to Archer Irwin, C M: leasehold, bldgs, cane crops, etc, Umanu, N. Hilo, Hawaii. \$100. B 295, p 436. Dated Nov 2, 1907.

James M. MacKenzie and wife to Tr of Est of James Wright, D: R P 7413, kul 8092 and int in R P 7412, kul 9912 and kul 7711, Kukulupahu, N. Kohala, Hawaii. \$300. B 296, p 462. Dated Dec 21, 1905.

Piwa to Pomaikai, D: R P 3274, kul 4665, Kea -- Koolau, Maui. \$45. B 296, p 460. D: Oct 30, 1907.

R. A. Wadsworth to Jose Botelho, Rel: Homestead Lot 39, gr 3966, Pulehulki, Kula, Maui. \$350. B 295, p 434. Dated Nov 4, 1907.

Joseph M. Kamakau to P. E. R. Strauch Tr, A M: mtg M. Kamala on pe land, Haiku, Puna, Kauai. B 295, p 439. Dated July 31, 1906.

P. E. R. Strauch Tr to M. Kamala, Rel: pe land, Haiku, Puna, Kauai. \$100. B 295, p 439. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

M. Kamala to H. Streubeck, M: R Ps 3667, 3699 and 3783, Haiku, Puna, Kauai. \$150. B 295, p 439. Dated Nov 5, 1907.

Recorded Nov 8, 1907.

Helen S. Judd by Tr to Henry A. P. Carter, et al. D: lot 2, gr 3, cor Nuuanu ave and Judd st, Honolulu, Oahu. B 296, p 470. Dated Nov 5, 1907.

Francis Marques and wife to John R. Beecher, D: lots 1, 2, 3 and 6 and 1-2 of lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, blk 1 of ap 2, R P 2509, Mokuauia, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 296, p 471. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

Maria Kamaka and husband (H) to David Mahulu, D: pe land, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. \$375. B 296, p 472. Dated July 3, 1907.

David Mahulu to Henry Kamaka, D: pe land, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. \$375. B 296, p 473. Dated July 5, 1907.

Aug Dreier to August Dreier Ltd, D: real personal and mixed property of Oahu Ice & Electric Co. B 296, p 474. Dated Nov 5, 1907.

Est of B. P. Bishop by Trs to Pearl City Fruit Co Ltd, L: por ap 46, kul 7713, water rt, etc, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu. 21-1-2 yrs: 10 yrs at \$100 per y, remainder \$200 per y. B 293, p 192. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Sarah L. Dexter (widow) to Clara A. Petrie (widow), M: 14280 sq ft land, Beretania st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$4000. B 295, p 447. Dated Oct 31, 1907.

John K. Kamanoula to Jno L. Kaulu-kou, D: gr 3194, Koolowala, Honolulu, Oahu; R P 5684, kul 7682, Kaula, Lahaina, Maui. \$100. B 296, p 475. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Jno L. Kaulukou to Hattie Kamanoula, D: gr 3194, Koolowala, Honolulu, Oahu; R P 5684, kul 7682, Kaula, Lahaina, Maui. \$100. B 296, p 475. Dated Nov 6, 1907.

Wahineholomoku (widow) to William Ahia Tr, M: por R P 401, kul 8305, Asylum rd, Honolulu, Oahu. \$225. B 295, p 449. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

David K. Hoapili and wife to William Ahia Tr, M: 1-2 of lot 28, Kalihi Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$225. B 295, p 451. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

Est of S. Kahale by admr to Kahalemauna Apapau (W), D: int in R P 6558, kul 3433, Kuehu, Walehu, Maui. \$50. B 296, p 476. Dated Aug 23, 1907.

Recorded Nov 9, 1907.

Ten Chong and wife to Trs of Makiki Japanese School, D: lot 217, R P 3359, Kulaokahua Plains, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1700. B 296, p 483. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

Catherine Lloyd (widow) to Tr of Fidelia M. Lyons, M: por R P 4541, kul \$18, part 1, Ewa rd, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1500. B 297, p 264. Dated Nov 9, 1907.

Richard H. Trent Tr to Catherine Lloyd, Rel: pe land, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 295, p 454.

Fanny Strauch and husband (P. E. R.) to Charles W. Baker, M: lots 25, 27 and 28, Kalihi Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 295, p 454. Dated Nov 8, 1907.

J. A. Silva and wife to V. A. Carvalho, Agrmt: to sell for \$1000 lot 54, patent 4735, Waikamalo, Hilo, Hawaii. \$100. B 294, p 444. Dated May 3, 1904.

Joaquin A. Silva and wife to V. A. Carvalho, D: gr 4735, Waikamalo, Maui, N. Hilo, Hawaii. \$1000. B 296, p 479. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

Sussana Lujan to Lucas Lujan, D: int in 4a land, Peleau, N. Hilo, Hawaii. \$150. B 296, p 480. Dated Nov 7, 1907.

Edwin Thomas and wife to Repeka Kaulakahi (W), D: int in 13-4a in R P 3771, kul \$381, Haukoi, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$70. B 296, p 482. Dated Oct 1, 1907.

Manuel Philip and wife to J. Pinto, C M: int in leasehold, bldgs, cane crops, etc, Pihonua, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1225. B 297, p 262. Dated Nov 4, 1907.

W. R. A. Kayser and wife to Cabrina,

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp hum

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphoric acid

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu. It is planned to make this home lulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

LEWERS & COCKE (Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. McLENNAN—The Royal Hawaiian Hotel; cottage N. Entrance Beretania street, near junction of Alakea and Emma streets, Honolulu. Specialist in chronic, difficult and lingering diseases. An honest opinion given at first consultation. Accommodation furnished island patients. Telephone 229.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—HOLDING TERMS AT HONOLULU, COUNTY OF OAHU.

Gustave Rose and Helene Kruger v. Rosina Rose, Bertha Rumbel and Maud Kalkilani Chapman (a minor).

Term, Summons (stamps).

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the County of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Rosina Rose, Bertha Rumbel and Maud Kalkilani Chapman (a minor), defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service thereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the term thereof pending immediately after the expiration of twenty days after service hereof; provided, however, if no term be pending at such time, then to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the next succeeding term thereof, to wit, the January term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, County of Oahu, on Monday, the 13th day of January (1908) next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Gustave Rose and Helene Kruger, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed complaint. And have you then to return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness the Honorable J. T. DE BOLT, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of August, 1907. (Seal)

(Sig.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, and that publication of the same was this day ordered.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk, Judiciary Department, Honolulu, August 19, 1907.

SOMEONE CUT OFF A MONKEY'S TAIL

Yesterday morning he swung from tree to tree and tramped by his tail from the top branches of his arboreal playgrounds at the Kalia pumping station. Last night he was tagged as prosecution exhibit A at the police station, while Driver Scully put cowbells on the bleeding stump. This is a monkey's tale and the story of a pet shorn of his glory. It also shows the cruelty of someone who cut off the tail of a pet monkey, the property of an old man living near the Kalia pumping station. The owner complained to the police last night, bringing the maimed animal with him to bear out the truth of the tale. And there was no tail to the monkey, except a little bit upon which Scully tied bandages. The one suspected of the cruel trick will probably be arrested this morning.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A gentleman at Bembesi, Rhodesia, writes to inquire where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be procured. He says he has learned of the good effects resulting from its use, and as children in that locality are often subject to coughs, he desired to give it a trial. This remedy may be procured from any store or chemist. For coughs, colds and croup there is nothing better, and as it contains no injurious substance it can be given to the smallest child with perfect security. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, Hale, who is under indictment for assault with intent to rape, filed an affidavit setting forth that he is too poor to pay the mileage and per diem of his witnesses, and asking that they be subpoenaed without cost to him. An order to this effect was entered by Judge Lindsay.

MARINE

The Norwegian steamer Admiral Borresen, arrived Tuesday morning from Seattle, putting in here on account of the fact that she had been dismantled and otherwise battered by a hurricane, followed by what Captain E. Winsnes declares must have been a tidal wave. This occurred on Saturday, November 2, in longitude 47.33 north and latitude 177.12 west. The vessel was bound to Taku, China, with a cargo of lumber, part of which, consisting of massive timbers 18x18 inches in size, were carried as a deck load.

The steamer when seen yesterday showed signs of an experience which must have been terrific. Her forward mast is completely gone, being, though made of steel, broken completely off near her deck and far below her deck load. The after mast is broken off at a distance of some twenty-five or more feet from the deck and at half this height is bent double.

On the Admiral Borresen's starboard side forward, the upper plates, forming the bulwark, are bent over as if they were cardboard. Her saloon and cabins forward are a mass of ruins, and are filled with broken articles of furniture and furnishings. In falling, the forward mast struck the top of the house and its side, crushing the latter, which is built of steel, and breaking the glass ports and bending their heavy brass fittings out of shape. The side of the big steamer, which is of nearly 7000 tons burden, is scraped and scarred where it has swung back and forth, after they had been snappd off and while efforts to cut them away were being made. It takes but a glance to see that the Admiral Borresen was indeed lucky to escape after her encounter with the tremendous force which the tidal wave brought to bear on her.

A board of survey, composed of Alec. Lyle, of the firm of Sorenson and Lyle, Captain A. Fuller, the local harbor-master, and a representative of the Honolulu Iron Works, has been appointed by Theo. H. Davies & Company, the local agents for Lloyd's. They will start their examination this morning. Before complete inspection can be made, it will be necessary for the Admiral Borresen's cargo to be discharged, which will take some time. She will then need a long time for even temporary repairs to be made, as she must have new masts, booms, rigging, bulwarks and bulkheads. There must be extensive repairs made to her bridge, rails, cabins and saloon, though it is not probable that her engines will need any overhauling.

Shortly after leaving the Sound the Admiral Borresen ran into a series of northwest gales which kept increasing in force and made it difficult for the vessel to make satisfactory headway. Though some slight damage was done at this time there was nothing really serious till nearly one o'clock at night on November 2, when a great wave struck the ship and, breaking loose part of the deck load of heavy timbers, smashed the masts as if they had been matches. The captain was in his cabin at the time, and had been talking with his wife, telling her that the vessel was in great danger. The forward mast fell over the cabin and the room was filled with water. The steward came in and assisted Mrs. Winsnes, to help her husband, who had been rendered unconscious by a blow on the head, and then it was a case of counting noses to see that all were still on board. Through some miracle there were no lives lost.

Volunteers to cut away the wreckage were called for and the men responded at once, with courage which could not be surpassed. In the utmost danger at every moment, they hacked away at the rigging and steel masts, as unless they were out of the way, the ship would have no chance of safety. The idea of getting away in the boats was hardly thought of and would have been useless, as the sea was so heavy that even a lifeboat would only have lasted for a short time.

Finally, daylight came, and with it the storm calmed down, but even then the danger was great. Until all the wreckage had been cut away and the deck load shifted the vessel could not resume an even keel. This took time and the steamer was not in condition to proceed meanwhile. In the midst of the storm timbers from the deckload were washed overboard and tangled in the propeller and had one of the heavy ones hit the rudder it would have meant death for all on board. The rudder for several minutes became unmanageable, and the vessel was only kept from swinging broad side to the waves by her propeller.

Admiral Borresen only made about three or four inches of water a day, which was handled with ease by her pumps, so no danger was felt from this source. She is nearly new and is a magnificent vessel of her class. With an old vessel it is hardly likely that she would have weathered the gale and sea.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

The preliminary work of the board of survey appointed by Davies & Company to examine the Admiral Borresen, started yesterday morning but was by no means completed. Until the deck load has been discharged and possibly the rest of her cargo, there can be no satisfactory inspection made. The captain of the Norwegian steamer would be only too glad to sell his cargo of lumber here, and it should be easy to find a purchaser, but the coastwise shipping law prevents this and the extra expense of discharging and loading must be undergone.

It will take several weeks to place the Admiral Borresen in seaworthy condition, though only temporary repairs will be made here before she proceeds to China, in accordance with cable messages received yesterday by Captain Winsnes. The repairs to be made will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 and after this, when the big steamer reaches China, she will probably be sent to Shanghai where she will be placed in drydock and have two or three times

as much money spent on her before she will go to sea again.

HILONIAN LATE.

The Matson Navigation Company's steamer Hilonian will arrive here on November 29, instead of on November 28, as was expected. While in San Francisco on the present trip the Matson boat was placed on the drydock, to have her hull scraped, and was detained a few hours longer than was expected. On this account she will arrive a week from Friday instead of a week from Thursday.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 19.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5:45 a. m.
S. S. Admiral Borresen, Winsnes, from Port Townsend, 8 a. m.
Wednesday, November 20.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 8 a. m.
Ar. bk. Edward May, Hansen, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
Thursday, November 21.
P. M. S. S. Korea, Sandberg, from the Orient, 5:50 p. m.
S. S. Nederland, Rieck, from Norfolk, 11 a. m.
A. H. S. S. Neveadan, Greene, from Makaweli, 4 a. m.
Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 5:05 a. m.

DEPARTED

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Iwailani, Self, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and Hawaii ports, 8 p. m.
U. S. A. transport Dix, Randall, for Seattle, 9 a. m.
Br. S. S. Strathgarry, Stanhope, for Nanaimo, 9 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Mauna Loa, Nov. 19.—From Kau: Col. Sam Morris, J. F. Vaught, E. C. Harrison and wife, Mrs. Saul Wagner, Miss Sarah Wagner, T. O. Tuttle, R. O. Matthews and wife, Mrs. A. Wesdone, Miss E. Morley, H. E. Arnold, H. Akl, J. G. C. De Jager, From Makahona: Mrs. F. B. Smith, From Kona: H. Kaupiko, C. D. Pringle, Father Charles, R. S. Johnstone, Miss M. R. Woods, T. Shibayama, Miss M. Ah Chee, Miss L. Ah Chee, J. Goldstein, Lee Yun Kwai, Rev. A. S. Baker and wife, Mrs. O. M. Kekuewa, Miss M. Mitchell, W. M. McQuaid, L. Alopa. From Maui: H. P. Baldwin, Rev. E. B. Turner, C. M. Roberts, C. Crowell, J. Shaw, Miss M. McGowan, Charles Gay, I. Fujimoto, J. Roberts, D. P. Espinda, W. Kaluakini, Deck 40.

Per str. Mikahala, from Kaula ports, Nov. 20.—Mrs. J. Akina, Mrs. J. Noble, Mrs. W. O. Crowell, J. L. Hjorth, H. Schultz, Mrs. H. Schultz, J. R. Meyers and wife, W. A. Kinney, D. L. Steward, Watefield, C. H. Jennings, H. B. Myhre, H. C. Smally, S. Iwasaki, L. Webber, M. Frear, Jas. Morse and 80 deck.

From the Orient, per S. S. Korea, November 21.—For Honolulu: L. Alal, J. E. Carter, Miss D. Carter, John A. Church, Mrs. John A. Church, Lock Koon Chee, Leo Chew, Lock Chong, Look Chuck, W. F. Drennen, Mrs. W. F. Drennen, Miss M. B. Elliott, Miss Helen Gay, W. Motoshige and servant, T. Osaki, Mrs. T. Osaki and maid, Joseph Ten Sian, Lok Poo Sing, Through: Mrs. E. P. Allen, Miss M. C. Allen, A. W. Baum, Miss Katherine Brown, Miss M. B. Brown, Capt. A. W. Derr and child, Miss Mary Dreilbelles, Miss Carrie J. Dreilbelles, R. Drummond, Mrs. R. Drummond, Mrs. E. A. Faris, E. E. Gamon, W. W. Guyett, Miss R. S. Haber, Mrs. A. Hirschmann, E. J. Hazen, G. S. Hein, Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss M. Huntington, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Robert W. Irwin, Robert W. Irwin, Jr., Richard Irwin, Mrs. H. M. Jones and child, K. Kobayashi, U. S. Kaueko, J. P. Lewis, Lan Hing Lee, Mrs. M. McPherson, Miss Ethel Melklejohn, Mrs. Emily Melklejohn, L. S. Munter, H. L. Paddock, Mrs. H. L. Paddock, Commander T. M. Potts, Mrs. T. M. Potts, Mrs. F. H. Sargent, Miss Alice Sargent, Master H. Sargent, L. Schleibner, L. Schleibner, Mrs. Wing Mon Lee Shee, James Thom, Mrs. James Thom, Master Thom, R. Tobin, Ernest Villier, M. P. The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Villiers.

Per str. Claudine, November 21.—From Hawaii: J. Lor Wallach, Bro. Michael, Miss A. Homura, Miss Pepaka, Geo. Wallace, From Maui: M. R. Goers, Len Chen and son, Rev. S. K. Kaalua, A. Allen and child, J. A. Reid, Miss C. Cazemiro, Miss G. Sabey, Geo. Steele, E. B. Carley, G. B. Henderson and wife, Mrs. Bohling and child, Miss Landford, W. J. Moody and wife, Mrs. M. R. Timmons, W. A. Bailey, A. E. Douglas, Miss E. Enos, Miss E. Groves, A. Enos, S. E. Lucas, C. Hansen, Mrs. Geo. Mahina, Miss L. Kalino, D. Weight, W. A. Inn, Lam Choy, Apo, W. H. Rogers, wife and 2 children, Mrs. A. De Rego, S. Decker, E. Kruse and wife, A. V. Peters, Dr. Hayes, A. E. Lloyd, Y. Amoy, G. W. Carr, Akuna, Akina, J. M. Brown and 54 deck.

Per str. Mikahala, for Kaula ports, Nov. 21.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, C. H. Jennings, E. Kruse, F. Schmidt, J. D. Neall, C. H. Rice, Mrs. W. C. King.

Per str. Kinai, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 12 noon.—S. M. Kakanui, M. A. Mayfield, Wm. Pullar and wife, R. A. Lyman, Frank Lyman, Misses Hopkins, W. G. Org, L. von Tempky, H. Holmes, P. V. Knudsen, J. Pao, M. Parmenter, D. B. Murdoch, wife and 2 children, Master Murdoch, O. Sorenson, A. Mason, A. B. Lindsay, Jno. Ross and wife, Mrs. Ella Baker, C. Waldyer, D. H. Case, J. Kenn, W. T. Robinson, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mrs. Joe Kunewa, G. R. Lindsay and wife, Jas. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horner, W. G. Walker and wife, Jno. A. Scott, D. Forbes, George Munson, Miss M. Renton, Miss E. Renton, H. J. Renton and wife, Jno. Watt and wife, J. O. Young and family.

Per str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula, 5 p. m.—A. H. Waterhouse, F. Schmidt, Mrs. Choy Chin and infant, E. H. W. Broadbent, wife and child. Per str. Iwailani, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.—G. F. Wright, B. Lightfoot, C. Conrad, E. Brune.

A DUTY THAT EVERY WOMAN OWES HERSELF

To Guard Her Health at Important Times in Her Life When Her Physical Condition Will Decide Her Future.

It is useless to tell a hard-working woman to take life easy and not worry.

But it is the duty of every woman as she approaches the age of forty to save her strength as much as possible, to take her cares as lightly as may be and to build up her system to meet any unusual demands upon it. It is a duty not only to herself but to her family for her future health depends upon it. To guard against a complete breakdown in health, the blood must be kept pure and rich. No other medicine does this so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they act both on the blood and on the nerves, restore the appetite, and keep every organ toned up. All women cannot rest whenever they should but this strengthening medicine is within every woman's reach.

Mrs. Mary J. McDaniel, of 1172 N. Church street, Decatur, Ill., says: "I became run down in health a few years ago and for over six months grew worse daily, with no prospect of relief. I suffered from such terrible pains in the top of my head that I thought I should go crazy. My limbs were always cold and I was often so dizzy and short of breath that I could hardly get about the house. My blood was thin and I lost over 30 pounds in weight. Many days I had to give up and go to bed.

"My doctor said he could not help me and later when I had a hacking cough feared I might go into consumption. I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in our paper and had my husband bring some of them home. They helped me so much that I used them until entirely cured. I have been able ever since to do all of my work with ease. I have the greatest faith in the pills, as a tonic for weak, run-down women. I am in perfect health now and do not know what it is to be sick any more."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

AUTO DRIVER CHARGED WITH HEEDLESS DRIVING

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by Ah Chong, a Chinese boy, against James E. Thompson, proprietor of the Kentucky saloon, charging him with heedless driving. Thompson is the owner of an automobile, and while out in the machine on the morning of November 6 he ran down the complainant, smashing the bicycle the boy was riding and frightening Ah Chong to such an extent that a civil action for damages will probably follow the police court trial for heedless driving.

The story as told by Thompson himself at the police station after the accident was that he was driving down Fort street, the boy on his bicycle being ahead. He tooted his horn for the boy to turn out, but the rider paid no attention, the auto finally overtaking the wheel with disastrous results to the smaller machine. A proposition was made by the boy, through Thompson's attorney, E. C. Peters, that the wheel would be paid for, although Thompson disclaimed any responsibility in the matter. This proposition Ah Chong accepted.

When the bills for repairs was presented to Thompson, however, he refused to pay it, according to Ah Chong's story, and the warrant has followed.

BIG CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ARE ISSUED

Tax Collector Holt has made up his accounts for taxes collected on this island up to the close of business November 15 after which the ten per cent penalty went into effect. The checks received have all been deposited with the several banks on which they were drawn, and certificates of deposit taken in exchange for them, under Governor Frear's direction to prevent a withdrawal of large sums of money from circulation. These certificates of deposit have been deposited with the Territorial Treasurer and his receipts for them taken. The certificates of deposit thus received and turned over to the Treasurer amount to over \$90,000 with the Bank of Hawaii; \$35,000 with Bishop & Co.; \$50,000 with Claus Spreckels & Co.; and \$50,000 with the First National.

DISCHARGED GAMBLERS ARE ARRESTED AGAIN

Two of the Chinese gamblers who were discharged in the police court yesterday morning were caught again last night, along with six others, and this time the police were able to secure enough evidence to make what they consider a dead open and shut case. The gang was rounded up in a joint on Maunakea street, near Hotel, in a building that was raided a short time ago.

BORN.

METCALFE—In Honolulu, Nov. 17, to Mrs. J. E. Metcalfe, a daughter.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
W. H. Harris has been elected managing director of the Hawaiian Macogany Lumber Co.

Among the Kinai's passengers to Maui yesterday was H. P. Weller, who has been here for the past week on business connected with the Union Oil Company.

Dr. Brinckerhoff has written to Acting Governor Mott-Smith, requesting the Territory within thirty days to remove buildings from the site of the Federal leprosy at Kalaupapa.

A. G. M. Robertson's brief for L. L. McCandless in the Lanai case pending in Washington characterizes the conduct of Governor Carter and Land Commissioner Pratt, in consummating the land exchange while an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was being prepared, as "defiant if not contemptuous."

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Ralph Girdler, who was injured by a live wire, is doing well at Miss Johnson's sanatorium in the professional care of Dr. Hodgins. He has recovered from the shock of the accident and will soon be out.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry has a limited number of copies of the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1906. Applications for these books should be made to the mailing clerk, Box 331, Honolulu, Oahu.

J. E. Higgins, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, reported at a special meeting of the Hawaii Promotion Committee yesterday morning on his recent trip to Chicago to demonstrate the feasibility of marketing Hawaiian fresh fruit that far east.

Complainants in the suit for a receivership against the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Co., mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser as having been brought, are Caroline Kawaha, A. N. Koloa, Lele Kainuwal and Anna Kahikina, inmates of the leper settlement at Kalaupapa. They are holders of paid-up debenture bonds of the company, which the company refuses to redeem for lack of funds.

Lahaina Lines

Mr. and Mrs. Truffle of Punene were guests at the hotel for several days.

It is expected that the Pioneer Mill commences grinding on Monday, December 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Kahului were at the hotel for several days. Several cases of giant powder for Olowalu plantation were landed at Lahaina wharf last week.

Mrs. Rowena Hose is happily recovering from an attack of appendicitis. Miss Van Deulin kindly served as organist at the Church of the Holy Innocents last Sunday.

Two automobile parties from Eastern Maui were in town last Sunday.

Jonen Tanaka, the Buddhist priest, has received a valuable present from the Pioneer plantation—a plot of ground for a schoolhouse, near the Waieae church. The school building will be finished in two or three months.

Mrs. Kahaloello fell from the porch of her house recently, and fractured her arm.

A lady and gentleman from Spreckelsville are touring with their automobile, in and around the town.

Officer James Roberts is building a house, which his family will probably occupy.

Father Maurus returned from Wailuku Hospital last Saturday and celebrated mass on the following day.

LOST AND RECOVERED HIS POWER OF SPEECH

A queer experience happened recently to Robert Mortimer, electrician, first class, U. S. N. While on duty at the wireless station at Boston with the telephone receiving apparatus on his head, he accidentally touched the high-tension connection of the wireless apparatus and received a heavy shock which prostrated and partially paralyzed him. After several days in the hospital he has fully recovered the use of all his faculties except that of speech. He was able to return to duty and while at work in the wireless station underwent another but much feebler shock, the result of which was the complete restoration of his speech. The case has aroused a good deal of interest among naval surgeons and electrical experts, and will be the subject of a special article in some future number of the Naval Medical Bulletin. It rivals the tale in the nursery rhyme of the wise man who jumped into the bramble bush—Army and Navy Journal.

MORE HOMESTEADS TO BE OPENED ON MAUI

The land department is opening up four tracts of land for settlement on Maui. Two of these are to be disposed of as Homestead leases. One of these tracts is in the land of Kamaole. There are twelve of these lots ranging from 22 to 23.57 acres. Another tract is in Waialoa, and contains seven homesteads ranging from 27.90 acres to 41 acres.

Another tract contains two homesteads in the land of Kamaole. One contains 44.25 acres and the other 43.05 acres. Each is appraised at \$250. In Waialoa three lots are to be offered under freehold agreements. One of these contains 28 acres, and is appraised at \$200. Another contains 28.3 acres, appraised at \$150. Still another contains 27.3, appraised at \$150.

PLENTY OF WORK ON LIGHTHOUSE

The work on the lighthouse at Makapuu Point is going on rapidly and the three dwelling houses, which are being built for the keepers, are rising fast. By the end of the week the roof on one of the structures will be completed, another will be ready for the roof, and the other will be nearly one-third completed. These houses are all thing built of the blue lava rock of which Makapuu Point is composed.

The lighthouse itself is to be located below the dwellings and a road to its site has been blasted out of the formation, going down so steeply that one has to watch with care where he steps. The building will be located on a natural ledge and will be about 450 feet above the sea level.

The work on the tower cannot begin for some little time as, on account of the extreme size of the lens, which is larger and more powerful than any lens now in use in the United States, special apparatus is being made to handle it well. The plans for this machinery are being made at the Engineers' depot in New York, and, until they reach here, the local officer cannot tell what sort of a tower will be needed. The plans mentioned should arrive in the near future.

There are about twenty-five men at work at Makapuu at present and Captain Ottwell makes occasional trips over in his automobile to the scene of the work. A road has been constructed to the location of the job and the machine carries the engineer officer there directly, and no climb on foot is needed. When the light is ready it will have a range of 50.4 miles.

Isaac Lando was yesterday adjudicated a bankrupt by Judge Dole in the United States District Court. The adjudication was on his own petition.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO. Saint Louis U. S. of A.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1907.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	PAID UP.	Val.	Bid	ASK.
MERCANTILE.					
O Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	\$100			
SUGAR.					
Kauai	5,000,000	50	23 1/2		
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100			13 1/2
Haw Com. & Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100	79 1/2		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20			32 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100			
Honolulu	2,000,000	20			9
Kahuku	1,000,000	100			1 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	20	24		24
Kihel Plan Co Ltd.	2,500,000	50			9
Kipahulu	100,000	100			
Koloa	500,000	100			100
McBryde Sug Co Ltd	4,500,000	20			4
Oahu Sugar Co.	4,000,000	20	23 1/2		13 1/2
Oahu	1,000,000	100			14
Oahu	500,000	20			14
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd.	3,000,000	20			3
Panama	1,000,000	100			14 1/2
Pacific	300,000	100			14
Pacific	750,000	100			14
Pepesque	750,000	100			14
Pioneer	2,250,000	100			14
Waialua Agri Co.	4,500,000	100	60		12 1/2
Waialua	1,000,000	100			14
Waialua	250,000	100			14
Waialua Sugar Mill	125,000	100			80
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Inter-Island S. Co.	1,500,000	100			15
Haw Electric Co.	500,000	100			15
H. R. T. & L. Co Ltd	1,150,000	100	48		50
H. R. T. & L. Co.	150,000	100			5
Attual Tel Co.	400,000	100			10
Nahiku Rubber Co.	400,000	100			10
Nahiku Rubber Co.	400,000	100			10
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100			95
Silo & R. Co.	1,000,000	20			
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co Ltd.	400,000	30			24
BONDS.					
			Am't	nt	
			standing		
Haw Ter 4 p c (Fire Claims)			215,000		
Haw Ter 4 p c (Re-insurance)			500,000		
Haw Ter 4 p c			1,000,000		
Haw Ter 4 p c			1,000,000		
Haw Ter 4 p c			750,000		
Haw Ter 4 p c			198,000		
Ala Beet Sug & Ref Co Ltd			1,000,000		100
Haleiwa			89,500		
Hamakua			206,000		
Upper Ditch 4 p c			90		
Haleiwa & Sugar Co 3 p c			1,577,000		
Haw Sugar 4 p c			500,000		100
Hilo R. & C 4 p c			7,000,000		
Hilo R. & C 4 p c			1,000,000		
Kahuku 4 p c			30,000		100
H. R. & L. Co 3 p c			2,000,000		
Oahu Sugar Co 3 p c			800,000		
Hilo Sugar Co 3 p c			1,000,000		
Pail 3 p c			450,000		100
Pioneer Mill Co 3 p c			1,200,000		100
Waialua Agri Co 3 p c			500,000		
Waialua Agri Co 3 p c			2,000,000		